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We have just received a large consignment of DIAMONDS of VERY HIGH QUALITY. We offer these to you at prices which we GUARANTEE CAN NOT BE EQUALLED ELSEWHERE.

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

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JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND Huntley AND Palmer's Biscuits

A large consignment of these pure and delicious confections. Those who like to procure nice, fresh, new Biscuits should take advantage of these:

TOAST, per lb.....30c	BOUDOIR FINGERS, per lb.50c
TOPS and BOTTOMS, per lb.....40c	PHILIPPINE, per lb.....75c
ROYAL RUSKS, per lb.....60c	SHORTBREAD, per lb.....65c
TEA RUSKS, per lb.....60c	BREAKFAST, per lb.....40c
COMBINATION MIXED, per lb.....30c	DINNER, per lb.....40c
MARIE, per lb.....30c	OSBORNE, per lb.....30c
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	NURSERY RHYMES, per lb.25c

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Finest Brown Beans, 6 lbs.25c

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THE CROSS SHOE FOR WOMEN
THE FLORSHEIM SHOE FOR MEN
In all styles, leathers and sizes

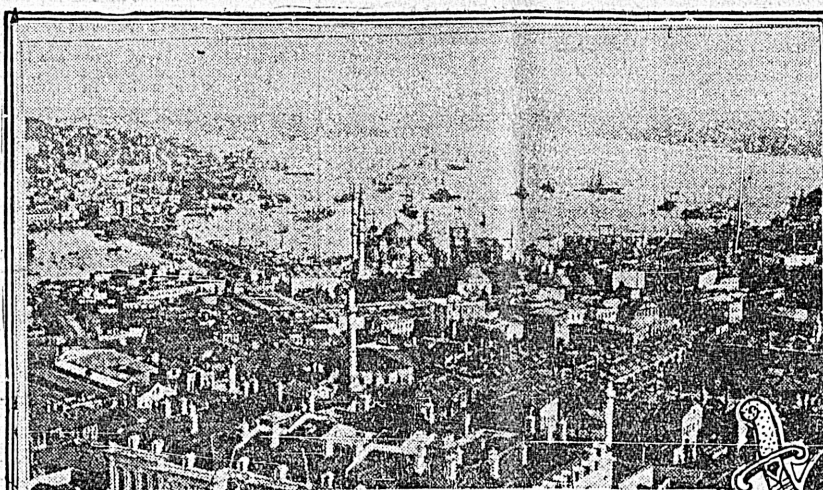
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555 Johnson Street, Victoria

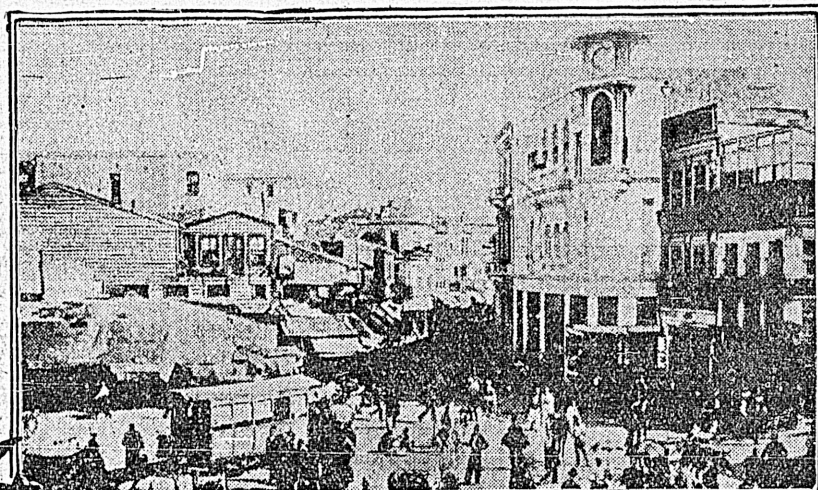
A 94-YEAR-OLD VICAR

Rev. W. W. Wingfield, who was born in 1814, and who has just entered the seventieth year of his vicarate of Gulval, Penzance, was an invalid when he was appointed to Gulval in 1839, and he tells with glee how Lord Cottingham, then Chancellor, chaffed him soon after his arrival concerning several applications for the living on the ground that the new Vicar could not possibly live long. Mr. Wingfield at 94, has still an upright figure, has the clear complexion of health, bright, piercing eyes and hair that has not yet turned from grey to snowy white. He does not believe in "systems of living or that sort of thing," but lives as ordinary people do. He is not in bed at night until 11, and rises before 8. "I eat as much as is good for an old man," he says. "I don't take as much as younger people, but then I don't want to. One doesn't take so much exercise and therefore wants less. I touch no wine but MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, and sometimes when tired I have a limited quantity of whisky and water."

Some Scenes in the Peru Quarter of Constantinople Where Fighting Began



CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE GOLDEN HORN



SQUARE IN STAMBUL

MOSLEM FIGHTS WITH MOSLEM

Forces Supporting Young
Turks Storm Approaches
To Yildiz Kiosk

ABDUL HAMID CAGED
WITHIN HIS PALACE

Pierce Encounters of Salonika
Troops and Garrison Of
Capital

Constantinople, April 24.—The constitutional forces are in complete control of the capital tonight. The Sultan is practically a prisoner in the Yildiz palace. His formal submission has not yet been given, but he and the troops with him are at the mercy of the army of occupation. Mahmoud Scheffet Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the invading forces, desires to finish the work without further bloodshed. He is negotiating with the Sultan's representatives, and has extended the period of grace in which the Sultan must make his final decision.

The Yildiz Kiosk may be rushed during the night, as some 5,000 infantry are disposed within a mile and a half of the palace. What disposition will be made of the ruler of the empire when he is in the hands of the constitutionalists is unknown to the embassies, although the opinion in authoritative quarters is that he will continue as the nominal constitutional executive, with the officials of his household largely responsible to the cabinet, who in turn will be responsible to parliament.

Complete tranquillity prevails in the city at the present moment, but anxious looks are cast in the direction of the Yildiz Kiosk, the refusal of part of its garrison to submit being the serious feature of the situation. General Scheffet is concentrating large forces near this point.

May Be Fierce Fight.

Troops have been fighting in since noon, and several batteries have been planted on the neighboring heights, but it is feared that the task of capturing this well-guarded stronghold may be extremely difficult. The Yildiz garrison not only possesses artillery, but it is believed that the neighborhood is mined.

The sending forward of the advance posts of the Salonika army yesterday afternoon to within two and a half miles of the palace foreshadowed the attack upon the city, which began at 5 o'clock this morning. The bridge had been picketed and small parties of cavalry had reconnoitered the ground. After desultory firing just before dawn, a strong advance was made in the southwest part of Pera. The attacking forces spread out in a long line and made an assault upon the Matikka and Tash Kischla barracks, south of the palace, where they met with a stubborn resistance.

Military Precision.

The invaders continued to advance in three columns with the utmost precision, and occupied all the points of vantage. The volunteers from Chivegell received their baptism of fire from Matikka, but they stood their ground well and repelled with steady volleys. The strength of the volunteers was overwhelming, and the Matikka garrison soon surrendered.

Almost immediately the royal soldiers in the Tash Kischla barracks on the opposite hill opened fire with deadly result, but notwithstanding that many of them fell, the Salonika troops did not hesitate in their advance, but moved slowly and cautiously, bringing up their machine guns, which eventually resulted in silencing the garrison. There were heavy losses on both sides. While this attack was proceeding, another corps of Salonika infantry encountered a sudden attack from the artillerymen in the Taxim barracks, but these were only supplied with ri-

fles. Mukstar Bey, commander of the Salonika force, fell dead, and many were killed or wounded on the first assault.

The fighting in the Stamboul quarter occurred at the Pera, where the garrison refused to surrender, but after a sharp fusillade they were obliged to hoist the white flag. There was stiff fighting at the Impik Haneh barracks, where the mutinous artillerymen who recently arrived from the Matikka were quartered. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the attack upon the city was the great number of people of all nations, including many Europeans, who thronged the streets outside the scene of fire. Everybody showed that confidence had been inspired by the discipline, valor and friendly courtesy of the invading troops, particularly the gendarmes of Salonika.

Many Casualties

The number of casualties probably never will be known, but it is estimated far into the thousands. The private houses within the line of fire suffered greatly.

One of the heavy losses of the parliamentary forces occurred through the misuse of the white flag by the besieged barracks. For more than an hour the machine guns of the attacking party poured a hail of shots into the garrison, and then the defenders hoisted the white flag. Infantry moved forward to the open, and the gun fire was suspended. When the battalion was within four hundred yards of the barracks the guns behind the walls opened up a deadly fire on them, 27 being killed and 300 wounded. In one quarter some six thousand or seven thousand troops were engaged in the conflict, but with the terrific exchange of shots, few non-combatants were killed. Half of the Salonika chas-seurs, who were brought from the country districts several months ago and placed in the Yildiz garrison by the committee of Union and Progress, and who took a prominent part in the recent mutiny, fell fighting underneath the barracks, where they had murdered most of their officers only ten days ago. In the pockets of some of the dead were found large sums of money in gold, which it is assumed was the price of their loyalty.

At noon the battle ceased, and precautionary measures were immediately taken by those upon whom victory had rested to ensure the safety of the residents. General satisfaction seemed to be felt at the swift change from uncertainty to constitutional order.

Sultan's Position

Should the Sultan remain in office it will be merely in a nominal way. His allowance will be greatly restricted, and he will have no means for further agitation should his mind turn again in this direction.

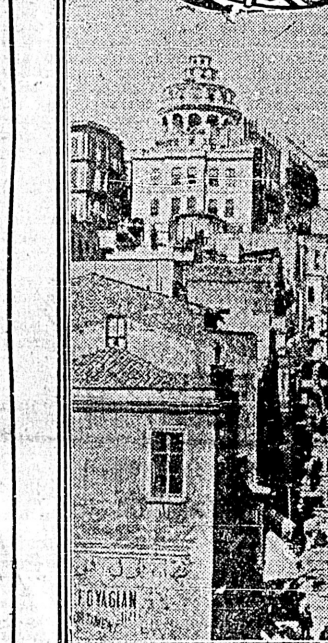
It is creditably reported that the Sultan has distributed within recent days 2,000,000 pounds, Turkish, to the troops. The question of his deposition or his execution can hardly be considered a possibility. He has been tried, it is true, and condemned in the minds of the committee of Union and Progress as untrustworthy, but it is authoritatively stated that he will be allowed to remain where he is for the present. The city, never before known to be so quiet as it is tonight, and it is generally believed that once the military situation is disposed of an investigation will be made as to the authors of the recent events, and the question of the throne will be considered. It is intended to clear Constantinople of the old garrisons, the majority of whom will be sent to Salonika.

Scheffet Pasha came into the capital at four o'clock in the afternoon. He visited all the constitutional outposts and forces in the city, and was acclaimed and cheered wherever he went.

Correspondents Wounded.

Several Americans were wounded during the fighting, including Frederick Moore and Harry G. Dwight, both correspondents, and Alex G. Gargallo, of the American embassy. Moore's wife, who is an Englishwoman, is caring for him at the French hospital. Moore, at the time he was wounded, was watching the operations through a field-glass. By his side stood a Greek, taking photographs. The two had probably attacked the attention of the to clear marksmen. The bullet passed through Moore's neck and killed a native behind him. Dwight, who is a magazine writer, was under fire for some time. He was shot while endeavoring to reach Constantinople from a village a few miles out. Finding the approaches to the city closed, he secured a rowboat and made his way down the Bosphorus past the Yildiz Kiosk. The boat around his boat was constantly splashed by spent bullets.

Asheff embedded itself in the wall of the residence of the Belgian minister, but injured no one. Three shots passed through the windows of the German embassy, while there were fifty bullet holes in the residence of the



STEP STREET LEADING TO THE GRANDE RUE DE PERA

German consul general. An Italian seaman on the guardship Galles was killed on the deck of the vessel.

Fought Desperately.

A fine view was had of the engagement at the Tash Kischla barracks from the roof garden of the German embassy. Dr. Von Miguel, councillor of the embassy, and the military and naval attaches were among those who witnessed the fight. The Yildiz Kiosk was about 2500 yards distant, and the barracks was almost blown away. Not less than five hundred of the garrison finally retreated by the rear gates, dragging machine guns with them. They fought in the Turkish graveyard, which fronts on the embassy, until fifty of them were killed, and more than a hundred wounded. Then they hoisted the white flag and surrendered. The troops who were made prisoners were conveyed under strong escort to Stamboul and placed in the war office grounds. As they would be conveyed to the barracks of Pera, which so lately echoed their gales, surrounded by dusty sun-browned Salonika fighting men, they looked sullen and dejected, and seemed to resent deeply their defeat at the hands of fellow Moslems. The people on the streets were impressed with the quick fate which had overtaken the mutineers. This conflict between Moslem and Moslem has had a profound effect upon the Turks, and it is feared that it may become the seed of further trouble.

Questioned as to why they fired upon the Salonika soldiers, one of the prisoners replied that they had arms and would be cowards to surrender without a shot. Had not their officers hidden the keys of the store-rooms, where the guns and ammunition were kept, they would have made the Macedonian dispatch say, by detached forces, was general during the morning. The hand-to-hand encounters with bayonets were frequent.

A special dispatch from Constantinople says that Nazim Pasha, assistant minister of war, declares that he did his utmost to persuade the garrison to the capital to surrender. Some of the men obeyed and did not take part in the fighting. Subsequently they asked to be allowed to participate in the siege of the Yildiz. Wounded men in the hospitals declare that they left off fighting in consequence of orders from the Sultan, delivered by an officer in disguise.

C. N. R. ROUTE

Survey Party Expected To Start From Kamloops To Explore To Yellowhead Pass

Kamloops, April 24.—The first detachment of the survey party to explore the route along the North Thompson river for the Canadian Northern railway reached Kamloops yesterday. It comprises J. F. Daig-

leish and Wm. Killaly, two engineers, who have been sent out from the head offices in Montreal. They will await the arrival of the head engineer, Mr. Harrington, who is now in Vancouver, when definite plans will be outlined.

The party will be sent from here and will work its way to a point this side of the Yellowhead pass, where it will be joined by the second section of the party, now operating westward toward the pass.

Just what the numerical strength of the local party will be is not definitely known, though it is understood that there will be at least six men. The North Thompson route will be carefully surveyed. They will likely be outfitted and start work next week.

MAY BE KIDNAPPED

Young Daughter of New York Millionaire Disappears While On Her Way Home

New York, April 24.—Adele Boas, the 15-year old daughter of Arthur Boas, millionaire thread manufacturer, is missing, and detectives today declared their belief that she has been kidnapped.

While out shopping with her mother yesterday after school the girl grew tired and was sent home. Though only eight blocks from her father's residence, she never reached there.

Mr. Boas feared that his daughter had been the victim of an automobile accident and had been taken to some hospital, but a search of private and public hospitals failed to reveal her presence, and no accident of which she could have been the victim has been reported. She had only ten cents in her purse.

Another Vancouver Deal

Vancouver, April 24.—The C. P. R. property on Hastings street west, near the Vancouver club, with 136-foot frontage, has been sold for \$175,000. The Marpole residence is situated thereon.

Japanese Killed

Vancouver, April 24.—M. Shinada, an employee of the False Creek Lumber Company, this morning met with an accident while at his work, which had fatal results. The man fell from a high pile of lumber, and had his thigh broken and received serious injuries about the head. He was promptly taken to the general hospital, but died a short time after he was received.

Archdeacon Small Ill

Vancouver, April 24.—Ven Archdeacon Small was seized with a severe attack of pneumonia after helping to put out a fire which occurred at Lytton. He was brought down by the C. P. R. express yesterday and was met by the ambulance and taken to St. Luke's home. The report this morning is that he has had a fair night and is going on satisfactorily.

KILLED NUMBER OVER 20,000

Appalling Death Roll of Armenian Massacres In and Near Adana

CROWDS OF REFUGEES
FLOCKING TO CITIES

Women Missionaries at Nadjin Without Help and In Much Danger

Beirut, April 24.—A conservative estimate now places the number killed in the Armenian massacres in Adana village at from 20,000 to 30,000.

At the town of Adana more than 100 girls are missing. It is known that 21 native pastors have been killed. In the Armenian massacres in Adana and Tarsus, and 5,000 at Marash and Aintab, but conditions at Nadjin are becoming critical. A messenger dispatched for relief by Miss Lambert, the American missionary, who two days ago sent an appeal to Constantinople, has been killed in the streets.

Conditions at Alexandretta are unchanged. Beilan and Doryvols are holding out. An appeal for help has been issued from Latakia. American property is threatened.

No disturbances have occurred in Beirut tonight.

The body of Elir Mohammed Arslam, the deputy who was murdered recently at Constantinople, is due to arrive here by steamer tomorrow. Mohammedans are coming into Beirut today to resist the expected vengeance of the Druse tribesmen, the chief of which is Arslam's father. These tribesmen are coming into town in large numbers.

Women in Danger.

Constantinople, April 24.—Rev. Wm. N. Chambers, telegraphing from Adana today, says that no foreigner can secure permission from the authorities to go to the assistance of the women missionaries, who are practically alone in Hadjin, where the situation is most serious.

PROFITABLE MINES

Consolidated Company's Properties At Rossland Do Well—Rich Ore Found at Ymir

Nelson, B. C., April 24.—The Yankee Girl mine at Ymir is making most promising progress. The tunnel is now 1,500 feet long, and the value of the ore in sight, which averages from \$20 to \$60 per ton, is approximately \$1,000,000.

Conditions on the properties of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting company are increasingly encouraging. The ore body on the War Eagle at Rossland is fifty feet wide and runs from \$20 to \$50 per ton. The Centre Star, in spite of the fire last month, yielded a profit of \$30,000, and the average grade of ore was \$11.10 per ton. The silver-lead bullion production at the Trail smelter was the largest in the history of the works, and the refinery also made a record in pig lead production last month. The net profits of the Consolidated company as a whole for the month of March were \$70,000.

Judge MacMahon Dead

Toronto, April 24.—Judge Dr. Jas. MacMahon, of Osgoode Hall, is dead.

Rice Mill for Vancouver


Vancouver, April 24.—To engage in the export of grain and in the operation of a rice mill, T. M. Stevens, of the Portland Rice Milling company, Portland, Oregon, has located in Vancouver, and this morning he closed arrangements with the C. P. R. for a lease of 106 feet of frontage on the C. P. R. main line on Railroad avenue, near the foot of Gore avenue.

YOU SHOULD COOK

With Gas then you would be spared all the worry, dirt and inconvenience attendant on a coal or wood stove and avoid the awful danger of oil.

Gas Is Positively Unsurpassed

For cooking purposes. We have some very fine Gas Ranges and Gas Stoves just now in our Showrooms, which we would like you to see.



VICTORIA GAS CO., LTD.

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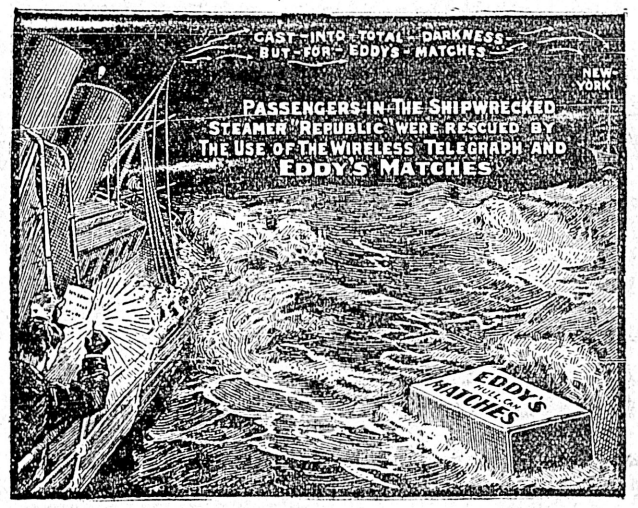
Three Unrivalled Values

JEWELL, CEYLON TEA, per pound.....40¢
FRESH MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE, per pound....40¢
FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER, three pounds for...\$1.00

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Daily

The Family Cash Grocery

Telephone 312 Corner Yates and Douglas Streets



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ALWAYS EVERYWHERE IN CANADA ASK FOR EDDY'S MATCHES

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Is to conduct a large decorating business upon business principles. We employ no apprentices, no decorators of inferior ability. We do good honest work at reasonable prices and use none but the best materials.

MELLOR BROS., LTD.

Telephone 812 708 Fort Street

VICTORIA WATER WORKS

Notice is hereby given that the water will be turned off on Sunday, the 25th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M., from all that part of the City to the East of Douglas Street, except in the James Bay District, where the portion affected will be East of Menzies Street.

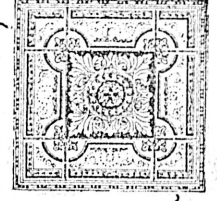
JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

City Hall, 23rd April, 1909.

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Send us dimensions of rooms, we will send estimate.



THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited

Manufacturers
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

The Metallic Roofing Company's complete line for sale by
A. B. FRASER, Sr., 69 Wharf Street, Victoria

FAVORS LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS

Five Dreadnoughts In Next Five Years Not Too Much Says C. E. Redfern

No more wholehearted supporter of the urgent necessity of Canada's immediately contributing to the expense of the Imperial navy can be found in the city today than C. E. Redfern, vice-president of the local Navy League, and a former mayor of Victoria. "She has been shamelessly remiss," said Mr. Redfern, in the course of an interview with the Colonist yesterday, "and it is full time that some permanent plan of contributing should be decided upon."

"It would not be too much," continued Mr. Redfern, "if Canada were to give one Dreadnought a year for the next five years. This year the Dominion government has a surplus of some sixty millions. A Dreadnought would cost nine millions. The moral effect of such a contribution upon Eastern powers would be tremendous, and any one of them, indeed any combination, would hesitate before attacking a united empire."

"There is a great deal to be said in favor of all the ideas which have been mooted in connection with a proposed contribution. The idea of naval dockyards on the coasts of Canada, if the Admiralty needs them, is a good one. These of course should be built and maintained by the Dominion, and should be capable of taking the largest kind of war vessels. Under present conditions Canada can build no war vessels of her own, and for the reasons that Commander Crawford, R.N., has stated I am adverse to the idea of a Canadian navy. But I think that the Dominion might build a certain number of vessels which should be manned along British naval lines, by Britons and Canadians. These could be used as patrol boats, and their crews in time of war would be useful to supplement any losses in the British navy. Whatever gift Canada decides upon must be donated free and untrammelled, as whatever naval policy she may adopt must be done in concert with, if not at the suggestion of, the Admiralty. The idea of an auxiliary navy seems feasible. The idea of an independent one is absurd."

Playing to the Galleries.

"It is all very well for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to say that if the occasion arose he would stump Canada in Imperial interests. That is only playing to the gallery. When the occasion, to which the Premier alludes arose it might prove to be too late. Or there is little doubt that when war comes, suppose it does come between Germany and Great Britain, it will be of short duration. If Canada with her marvelous wealth, is worth defending, she is worth any sacrifices to that end. The belief that the Monroe Doctrine will defend this country is an absurd one, for as Captain Clive Phillips Wolley said at the Victoria theatre the other night, whatever the United States plays for she will make certain in drawing the dividend. And, moreover, what a humiliating position it would be for us to find ourselves dependent upon a neighboring power."

"In connection with the idea of naval docks being established, of course it would be necessary to have them protected, and I consider that guns should be paid for entirely by the Dominion. If we expended \$45,000,000 a year on the defence of the country we would be paying just a little less than the British taxpayer is mulcted to-day for the defence of the Empire to which we belong."

"Whatever we do," said Mr. Redfern in conclusion, "must be done quickly, for to my mind the occasion has arisen for immediate action."

HOW CASSIDY WAS HELD UP

Eminent King's Counsel's Unpleasant Experience While Sojourning in 'Frisco

The San Francisco Examiner has the following account of the Cassidy hold-up: Robert Cassidy, King's Counsel, a distinguished jurist of Canada, guest of the Pacific Union Club, and J. W. Pugh, also from Canada and a guest at the Fairmont hotel, were walking into the yawning mouth of a large-sized revolver on the Ocean Boulevard on Wednesday evening while an ungentlemanly pal of the man behind the gun went through their pockets.

It was decidedly unconventional, you know, and a wee bit exasperating, but it served to top off a night of exhilarating sightseeing with a genuine adventure, and the visitors from King Edward's dominion really enjoyed the experience. It cost them all their ready cash and jewelry, prized more for the sentiment attached to it than for its intrinsic value, and Cassidy and Pugh are somewhat amazed at what they call the inefficiency of the American police, who apparently have permitted the footpads to get away with their plunder.

But a night in San Francisco with a genuine hold-up as a climax—what a theme for story telling back in the club circles of British Columbia.

Want to Explore the Country.

Cassidy and Pugh, fresh from the grind of the law courts in British Columbia, where they were on cases from their Canadian homes, arrived a few days ago. They wanted fun and they wanted excitement and they heard they could get both at the beach. So there they went, and there they had a few drinks. Afterward they asked the waiter what were the lights twinkling in the distance.

"Those are more resorts down the beach," replied the waiter.

"This was the cue for the two Canadians. This was an exploited country, they said, and they decided to hoof it down the road for fresh conquests. They hardly had gone five hundred yards when they were confronted by two footpads. Pugh was the man sized up by the robbers as the wealthiest and his knees shook as he turned over his money. Cassidy had a valuable gold watch, an heirloom, which the robbers took, and the haul included, besides, jewelry, \$350 in hard cash.

Carries a Dollar Watch.

After warning the two Canadians not to shout, the thieves disappeared into the night. Cassidy and Pugh returned to town and told their loss to the police. Meanwhile Cassidy, at the clubs and hotels, is excusing himself to those to whom he is introduced for carrying a dollar watch.

"Say, old chap," he says in excuse. "I hope you don't think I carry this sort of an affair all the time. But, you see, you have so many Claude Duvals out here that it would be a waste of money buying new watches and all that sort of thing."

BUILDING WARSHIPS

Germany's Increasing Financial Burdens May Affect British Prospects

A consideration of the whole subject calls for caution on the part of engineering firms in embarking on additional facilities for producing warships and their armor and ordnance. Within the next twelve months six battleships will be ordered, but twelve berths will still be vacant. But many a vessel not a single armored ship was ordered from private firms, and only one in each of the two years before that. Again, as regards armor, we have shown that we can provide for ten or twelve ships per annum; whereas in the past three years armor for only eight ships has been ordered. The same applies with almost equal force to ordnance; men and plant have not been fully employed for two or three years. No doubt the prospects are in favor of later employment in the early future; provided Germany continues her naval expansion at the present rate. There is, however, always the possibility that with the strong demonstration of our determination to be supreme at all costs with the splendid spirit displayed by New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria and other colonies, and with Germany's increasing financial burdens upon shoulders less able to bear them than those of the British, there may be a relaxation on the part of the German authorities as to cause a check in our present intentions. We do not prosecute any aggrandizement; we seek to maintain only the status quo. What, then, would become of armor and ordnance plant in excess of our requirements? Today we have sufficient if they are utilized with judgment, in order that the highest efficiency may be continuously kept up. This is a question as much for the nation as for individual firms, for sound economics call for no waste of resource, no hesitancy. Well-conceived industrial enterprise is quite another matter.—Engineering.

C. W. STODDARD DEAD

Former Professor in Catholic University at Washington and Author of Many Books

Monterey, Cal., April 24.—Charles Warren Stoddard, L. H. D., Ph. D., well-known traveller, lecturer and professor of English literature, died here today after a long illness.

Dr. Stoddard was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1843. He recently held the chair of English literature in the Catholic university at Washington. He was a member of the Academia degli Arcadi, Rome, and was also an honorary member of the Bohemian club of San Francisco. He was educated in New York and in California and from

BUILDING FOUR ISLAND TRAPS

Salmon Canning Companies Already Preparing For the "Big Run"

The salmon canning companies are preparing for this year's pack. It is somewhat early yet, as the fish are not expected until well on in June at the earliest, but those engaged in the industry from Vancouver Island propose being ready when the first of the Sockeye enter the Straits.

Four traps are in course of construction at present, two of which belong to J. H. Todd & Sons. They are located at Sooke, off Gordon's ranch, Otter Point and Muir creek. In all twenty men are being employed. This gang, it is thought is sufficient, as there is no imperative necessity for the rushing of the work.

The firm mentioned intends having one tug engaged from the time the season opens until it closes. The catch will be taken at regular intervals to the plant of the Empire Canning Co., Esquimalt.

At the latter place preparations also are under way. Yesterday it was announced that they were making ready to put up an exceptionally large pack.

The same activity is apparent among all the canners of Vancouver Island and, in fact, throughout British Columbia. This is the "big year," and everyone anticipates making a large haul. They are making their arrangements accordingly.

CHASED BY TRAMP WOMAN AND BABY DIE

London, Ont. Woman and Infant Succumb and Police Seek Hobo

London, April 24.—Mrs. Jarman and her infant child are dead at their home near Delaware as a result of an unknown tramp chasing the former recently. The woman suffered grievously from the shock and sank rapidly. The police are looking for the tramp.

W. & J. WILSON

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The splendid line of Twentieth Century Clothing we carry is made by the most celebrated tailors and absolutely smarter than any custom-made garments costing much higher price. We guarantee perfect fit and the high grade fabrics are all that you could wish in wearing qualities.

Latest ideas in "College" models for the young "blood" and the more conservative styles for the older man.

An immense variety of Twentieth Century and other Suits ranging from \$35.00 down to **\$15.00**

This store has a cheerful welcome for lookers on as well as purchasers. Glad to have YOU come in and see us.

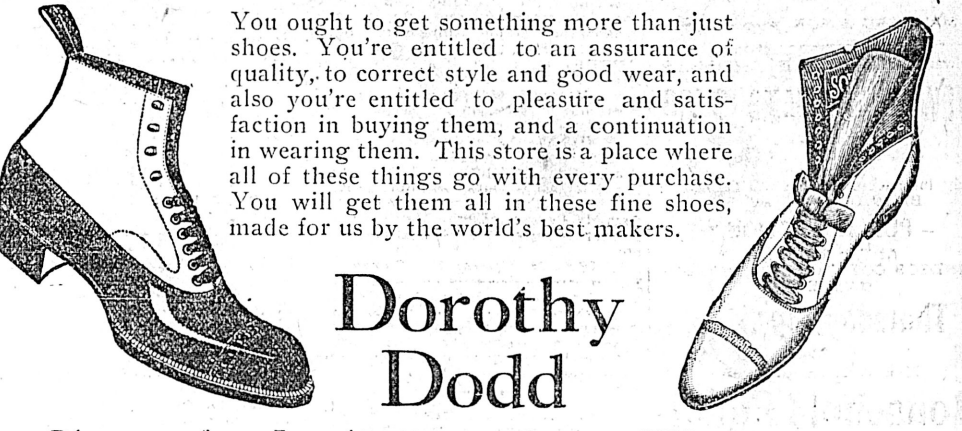


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MEN'S FURNISHERS

JAS. H. TOMLINSON, GOVERNMENT STREET, OPPOSITE SPENCER'S

When You Spend SHOE MONEY



You ought to get something more than just shoes. You're entitled to an assurance of quality, to correct style and good wear, and also you're entitled to pleasure and satisfaction in buying them, and a continuation in wearing them. This store is a place where all of these things go with every purchase. You will get them all in these fine shoes, made for us by the world's best makers.

Dorothy Dodd

Shoes for Ladies, and the Walk-Over Shoe for Men

Make our shoe experience count for you. We're glad to have you do it. You will find these shoes as invariable in merit as a yard stick is in length.

Special Trade Winners for Thursday Friday and Saturday

MEN'S GENUINE KANGAROO LEATHER BOOTS, plain toes, Goodyear welted soles, in both laced and elastic sides. Regular price \$5.50, for.....	\$4.00
MEN'S FINE BOX CALF LACED BOOTS, stout soles. Regular price \$3.00, for.....	\$1.95
MEN'S FINE KID LACED BOOTS, very comfortable. Regular Price \$2.75. Special Cut to.....	\$1.50
LADIES' FINE KID, heavy sole, laced and blucher cut. Reg. \$3. Special Cut,.....	\$1.95
LADIES' FINE KID OXFORD LOW SHOES, in black and chocolate. Regular \$3.50. Special Cut to.....	\$2.65
LADIES' FINE KID SLIPPERS, three strap, medium heels. Regular \$2.25. Special Cut to.....	\$1.65
LITTLE BOYS' FINE BOX CALF BLUCHER CUT, heavy sole, extra good. Sizes 11 to 13½. Reg. \$3, for.....	\$1.95
CHILDREN'S ANKLE STRAP SLIPPERS, black or chocolate, leather soles. Sizes 2 to 5, for.....	70¢

Jas. H. Tomlinson & Co.

(Successors to Ideal Shoe Store)

Government Street, Opposite Spencer's
BOX 290

A Wise Head

Is found in one of our Hats. All the newest blocks in Soft and Stiff Hats from..... \$3 to \$5
NEW STRAW BOATERS, very newest with low crown and wide brim, extremely natty, from\$1 to \$5
PANAMA HATS cleaned and blocked and retrimmed on the premises.



F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated **T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.**
The Gentlemen's Store - - - 1112 Government Street

INSANE WOMAN IN NEW ROLE

Claims She Is Important Witness In Pending Government Case—Now In Custody

Claiming that she has been waiting in the city for the past two weeks at the request of the provincial government, by which she is wanted as a witness in an important case, Eliza Edwards, a prepossessing looking English woman, is now detained at the police station until the medical experts can determine her sanity or want of reason. The woman, while sane on many points, is evidently hopelessly insane on the point of her part in her fancied litigation. For some time she has been staying at the Royal hotel, Fort street, and it was to the proprietor, Mr. McCabe, that she first told her tale of being a government witness. Prior to going to the hotel she had been acting so strangely that the authorities were communicated with and the woman removed to the Jubilee hospital. She succeeded in getting out through a window and took up her abode at the Royal.

The woman has been living on Vancouver Island for about two years and spent a considerable time at Duncan before coming to this city, where she has been engaged as cook both at one of the local clubs and elsewhere. The authorities are unaware of the woman's old country place of residence, or whether she has any relatives in this country.

SYNDICATE BUYS COPPER CITY

Skeena Land Co. Sells Northern Townsite For Forty-Five Thousand

Forty-five thousand dollars yesterday passed from the hands of the Prince Rupert Real Estate syndicate into those of the Skeena Land company, the consideration being the property comprising the Copper City townsite in northern British Columbia. This area, embracing something over one hundred acres, is situated at the mouth of the river, after which it has been named, and is within seven hundred yards of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway survey. Before the deal mentioned it was owned for the most part by W. Sanders and one other, who were the largest shareholders in the Skeena River Land company, a concern which has other large interests in the northern portion of the province which will be traversed by the G. T. P. The corporation which has purchased their holdings in the townsite indicated is represented by A. D. Semon, president; J. F. Brandt, vice-president; J. Christensen, secretary; and C. D. Newton, treasurer. The first named is a prominent merchant of Prince Rupert and the others are financiers living in Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham and other Sound cities.

The Prince Rupert Real Estate syndicate intend placing the townsite lots on the market immediately. They believe that they will have no difficulty in finding a sale for them. In fact they assert that the American public appreciate the future ahead of the country that is going to be opened up by the new transcontinental railway and are only too glad of an opportunity to purchase reasonably some stake in the district along the route of the line.

Mr. Sanders and his partner have reserved some eighty lots for themselves. They are confident that Copper City is going to be one of the most important commercial centres of the provincial interior as soon as it obtains the transportation facilities that already have been tentatively decided on. They have interests throughout that district aggregating

Thousands of Acres and they feel sure that their extensive investments will pay handsome dividends when the beautiful agricultural valleys to the north and south begin to be settled and cultivated to any extent.

With the opening of navigation in the north Mr. Sanders predicts that there will be a rush of farmers and of prospectors into that country. "My opinion is that you will find five hundred or more experienced miners travelling through that section with the little hammer in search of minerals showing. The district round about there, apart from the richly fertile valleys, is known to possess copper and other ores in large quantities. It has been, as yet, comparatively untouched by the prospector and, with the news that it is going to have railways, all will be anxious to get in on the ground floor."

Mr. Sanders says that there is going to be plenty of development undertaken there this year. In the first place a new ferry is to be installed between Copper City and the other side of the river at a cost of approximately \$1,500. Then the trail between Copper City and the Bulkley valley will be completed, while another may be constructed into the north. The latter was a project as yet undecided on but he was confident that when it was generally known that a splendid route was available it would not be neglected.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Owners On Rockland and Harbinger Avenues Ask For Improved Thoroughfares

The owners on that portion of Rockland avenue between Cook street and Moss street are desirous of having the thoroughfare improved on the local improvement plan. They have petitioned to have the road graded, drained and macadamized, and permanent sidewalks laid on both sides, together with boulevards. At Monday night's meeting of the city council this work will be passed on the understanding that four-fifths of the cost be paid by the property owners, the city to contribute one-fifth.

Improvements to Harbinger avenue,

Campbell

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies Misses and Children

Campbell



FASHIONS BEAUTIFUL

OF COURSE we employ an expert corset demonstrator and fitter, not spasmodically, but ALL THE TIME—our extensive and high class business in corsets demands this attention to our customers requirements. Naturally, our corset department is replete with the convenience of comfortably furnished, private fitting rooms—a convenience we instituted several years ago. But, you don't wear the demonstrator nor the fitting room—YOU WEAR THE CORSETS—that is the point! We know this, and to insure our reputation have secured for our leading lines the five foremost corsets in the world: W. B., C-B, D. & A. La Vida, and NEMO.

W. B.	C-B	D. & A.	LA VIDA	NEMO
Nuform	A la Spirite	New Models	New Models	Self-Reducing
\$1.50, \$2.00	\$1.50, \$2.25	\$1.00, \$1.25	\$6.25, \$7.50	\$3.50, \$3.75
\$2.25, \$2.75	\$3.50, \$4.50	\$2.25, \$4.25	Special	\$4.50 and \$6.50
Reduso	Special	Directoire	\$6.75 for \$3.75	
\$4.50	\$2.75	\$1.50		

DENT'S LADIES' GLOVES

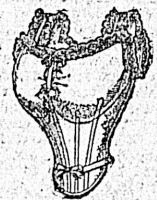
\$1

The Ladies' Store

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.,

1010 Gov't St.

SEE OUR WINDOWS



We Stock NATURE'S RIVAL

The air-form Corset Waist. 'As natural as nature's own self. \$3.75.

Maynard & Son

AUCTIONEERS
We will hold our usual weekly sale on **TUESDAY, 2 P.M.**
At our Salesroom, 1314 Broad street, of **DRY GOODS, Etc.**

Consisting of—Damask, Apron Gingham, Sheet, Dress Gingham, Turkish and Diaper Towels, Quilts, Silk Striped Shirting, Needle Cabinets, Belt Holders, White Blankets, Ladies' Cotton Vests, Cotton Hose, Parasols, Valises, Soap, Belt Buckles, Alma Caps, Stiff Hats, Harmonicas, Purses, White and Black Muslin Shirting, Black Denim, Oxford Shirting, Flannelette Shirting, Velours, Dress Plaids, Ladies' Ties, Comforters, Men's Suits, Children's Drawers, Cardigans, Corsets, Sweaters, Mending, Chateaus, Ladies' Waists, Canvas Hats, Ladies' Striped Skirts, Tam O'Shanter, Wool Coats, Melton Dress Tweeds, Lace Curtains, Crepon Dress Goods, Men's Ties, Hat Pins, Cushions, Elastic, Ladies Merino Drawers, Velling, Corn Cob Pipes, Mirrors, Ladies' Belts, White and Cambric Shirts, Tweed Hats, Felt Hats, Flannelette Embroidery, Blouse Pins, Ladies' Gloves, Mittens, Ladies' Duck Suits, Sample Lot of Ticking, Flannelette Dress Gingham, Cotton, etc. On view Monday afternoon.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers

Maynard & Son

AUCTIONEERS
We are instructed by the owner to sell at the residence **940 JOHNSON STREET** on **THURSDAY, 2 P.M.** all the **WELL-KEPT WALNUT**

Furniture and Effects

Contained in this Seven-Room Cottage, particulars later. On view Wednesday afternoon.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers

STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

Auctioneers
And Real Estate Agents.
Duly instructed by Mrs. CATHERINE BERRIDGE, will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION** At Her Residence, **WINDSOR COTTAGE, BEACH DRIVE OAK BAY,**

Thursday, April 29
At 2 p.m.,
THE WHOLE OF HER

Household Furniture and Effects

Including:
Elm Extension Table, Ash Bookcase with Glass Doors, 6 Dining Chairs, Walnut and Oak Tables, Up Chairs, Rockers, Large Corner Cupboard on Stand, Heater and Piping (in good order), Very Large British Plate Mirror, Whatnot, Pictures, Ornaments, Carpets, Single and Double Bedsteads, with Mattresses, a Large Quantity of Feather Pillows, Chest of Drawers, Toilet Ware, Washstands, Chairs, Blankets, Comforters, Chenille Curtains, "Premier" Kitchen Range, Tables, Step Ladders, Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, Cooking Utensils, Jam Jars, Clocks, Copying Press, Wheelbarrow, Tools of all kinds, Lanterns, Garden Hose, a Quantity of Linoleum, Bath, Wash Tubs, Water Can, and other goods too numerous to mention. On view the morning of sale. Take the Oak Bay car to end of line.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams.

THE New England Hotel and Restaurant

GOVERNMENT STREET
Established over 50 years.

M. & L. YOUNG, Proprietors.

Telephone 161

Lifebuy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as safeguard against infectious diseases.

between Richardson street and Fairfield road will also be passed. The roadway will be graded and macadamized, and permanent walks laid on both sides, the owners to pay four-fifths of the cost.

ERECT HOME ON PANDORA AVENUE

Local Christian Scientists Will Have New Quarters—Activity In Building Circles

The Christian Science society will erect handsome quarters on Pandora avenue. Plans have been prepared for a building to cost between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The contract has been let to R. Hetherington. The new building, which will have a frontage of forty feet on Pandora avenue and be seventy-five feet in depth, will be two stories in height in the front position, while the main hall will be one storey in height, sixteen feet from floor to ceiling. In the second storey portion will be located offices, ante-room and reading room and the main entrance will be located. The building will be of silica brick veneer on concrete foundation. The auditorium will be paneled with native fir with beam ceiling and will seat between 300 and 400. Proper heating facilities will also be installed. Work on the erection of the new building will commence at once and be rushed to completion.

Continued activity in building circles is manifested and several new business blocks are contemplated, plans now being in course of preparation. The Colbert Plumbing & Heating company, after the fire in the Pemberton block, was forced to

Secure New Quarters in the office of the Westholm Lumber company and subsequently quarters at 755 Broughton street, formerly used as a pipe yard, has purchased a site on Fort street west of the old Philharmonie hall and work will immediately start on the erection of a two-storey brick building to be occupied by the firm.

Watson & McGregor, also plumbers, who have been occupying a warehouse on the opposite side of Johnson street from where their shop stood, have been forced to vacate the warehouse premises and have purchased the site on which their shop is located. C. M. Cookson, was also in the same premises and the purchase made by Watson & McGregor forced him to move. He has purchased a site on Pandora avenue adjoining Maynard's photograph gallery and will erect a two-storey building. Recent announcement was made of the purchase of the site adjoining Spencer's store on Broad street by W. Bowness, who will erect a business block to be occupied by his hardware and plumbing establishment. Yesterday permits were taken out by R. Hetherington, contractor, for two frame dwellings, one to be erected on Johnson street to cost \$1950 and the

GUNN SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

A GROWING LIBRARY and old-style bookcases present a difficulty instantly removed by having your books in a Gunn Sectional Bookcase. Roller bearing, non-binding doors, easily removable by simply unhooking. No unsightly iron bands or protruding shelves—beautifully finished cabinet work, in rich Early English or Golden Quartered Oak; moderate prices. These are some of the features which individualize the "Gunn Sectional Bookcases." A section starts a library. See them today.

"YOU DON'T GET DONE WHEN YOU BUY A GUNN"

Parlor Tables

Our showing of Parlor and Library Tables is at its best just now. Be sure to see them while our stock is complete.

PARLOR TABLE

Handsome design, rich quartered Golden Oak, 28 x 28 inch top and shaped lower shelf. Brass claw feet, with glass balls. Great value at

CASH PRICE \$8.10

We are headquarters for

Awnings and Window Shades

Experienced workmen and the best of materials make this department the busiest in town. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Phone 718 Today

Carpet Cleaning

Let us clean your Carpets and Rugs with our Electric Carpet Cleaning Machine. It cleans them thoroughly without injury to the carpets, and while they are up you are able to give your rooms a good old-fashioned cleaning and then you are sure that your Spring cleaning has been well done. We charge 5 cents per yard for cleaning, and 5 cents per yard for relaying carpet.

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1420 Douglas Street.

Near City Hall.

Phone 718.

Nothing purer or better made than



Milk Chocolate Sticks, Medallions, Croquettes, Cream Bars etc. Have you tried Mapie Buds?

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability
27 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year \$5.00
Six months 2.50
Three months 1.25
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, April 25, 1909

THE Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN

There is not the least doubt that if yesterday had not been a half holiday the Y. M. C. A. fund would have passed the \$60,000 mark. There are yet five days more of campaigning to be done, and in that time \$40,000 must be raised. The campaign has been conducted with much excellent judgment. Thus there has been no special effort to enlist the assistance of the richer and older citizens. A few of them have been asked to contribute, and have done so, but those in charge of the work thought it wise to demonstrate that a very large proportion of what is needed can be raised from amongst men of moderate means and the people who will personally benefit by the proposed building. The success which has attended the effort thus directed is highly gratifying. Next week a vigorous lot of work will be undertaken, and people who have not yet largely given will be given an opportunity of doing so. This will explain why many such people have not already been approached. They have not been forgotten; the workers before going to them wanted to show what could be done among the smaller givers. The largest contributions have been volunteered, and we think we may say that other volunteers will be cordially welcomed. It would save the time of the workers if people, who wish to give from \$1,000 to \$5,000 or more would telephone their desire to headquarters. There are people in Victoria who could each give the required \$40,000 without knowing it after they had filled out the check, but it would be better to have eight people give \$5,000 each. The promoters of this campaign wish to have as many subscribers as possible to the fund, and there is no hard and fast rule that only \$100,000 will be accepted. Therefore subscriptions of any magnitude, and the larger the better, will be gladly received. But there are many people able to give small amounts, who have not as yet given anything. Their hundreds or fifties or twenty-fives or as much or as little as they can afford will just as welcome as larger sums from those who can afford to give largely.

There seems no longer to be any doubt that Victoria is going to "make good," but let every one take a hand in the work, so that there may be no mistake about it. There have been many of these quick Y. M. C. A. campaigns in America, and none of them has been a failure. Victoria is not going to go first on record as having failed. Therefore let every one give. Let there be such a response to the request for funds that by Tuesday night the \$100,000 mark will be reached. Then the collectors can devote the remaining days to getting something extra, for a larger sum than is asked will not come amiss.

Who will endeavor to estimate in dollars the value of yesterday's delightful rain? And yet some people growled, and said we had a beast of a climate, because the showers continued all day long, gently and without wind. Victoria has not had in years a better and more timely rain than that of yesterday.

It seems incredible that the City Council should stand in the way of civic improvement in the manner indicated in the report of Friday night's proceedings. Just as everything promises well, and the citizens are ready to spend their money in needed improvements, the whole thing seems likely to be blocked. It looks as if the Aldermanic Board was afraid of shadows. For goodness' sake, gentlemen, get the fog off your eyes and go ahead. We shall deal with the matter again, and so will others; for the march of improvement must not be stopped by absurd and imaginary difficulties.

Just a few words to the managers of moving picture shows. It has come under the notice of the Colonist that on one or two occasions moving pictures have been shown in this city, which were conspicuous for their vulgarity. That sort of thing must stop, or steps will have to be taken to stop it. Unless the pictures shown are those which a respectable young man could take a respectable girl to see without the least hesitation, the films had better be left in the box. The Colonist will not permit the publication of notices of such shows in its columns, when the pictures are marked by vulgarity under the guise of humor. We hope it will not be necessary to speak of this matter again.

We all thought that Victoria was growing rapidly last year, and yet there have been more new water installations since the beginning of 1909 than in the whole of 1908. Speaking of water, it is apparent to any one in touch with the course of events that the Victoria of the very near future is going to need Elk Lake, Goldstream, Sooke Lake and every other available source of water supply. This is going to be a big city. The growth now in progress is simply normal. No specific explanation can be given of it. Just wait until something happens to concentrate attention on Victoria, and in the course of five years thereafter the town will be so changed that it will not be recognizable by those who know it now. A city of homes and business houses, with the sea in front of it, gardens and orchards extending for miles behind it, and within a few hours' journey mills, mines and smelters. This is the Victoria of a decade hence.

AN IMPERIAL MESSAGE.

As has been announced, the uncertainty as to the exact movements of A. J. Dawson, the editor of the British Empire newspaper, rendered it impossible for the arrangements to be made for him to address the Canadian Club in this city. We have been able, however, to obtain from Mr. Dawson full particulars of the speech he would have delivered to the Canadian Club here, and have much pleasure in presenting our readers with the following interesting address:

While I deeply regret that circumstances have robbed me of the opportunity of meeting my fellow members of the Canadian Club, here in this beautiful city of Victoria, I want to say that the club's invitation is a kindness and a piece of hospitality regarding which I am to the full as appreciative as I could be of any luncheon we might have had together. I said "my fellow members of the Canadian club," and said it deliberately. It is only a few days since I learned for the first time that it was possible for a man, other than a Canadian, to become a member of this great organization. That was in Winnipeg, and I want to tell you that within two hours of the time at which I learned this interesting fact, I had been duly enrolled as a member of the Canadian club in Winnipeg, and very proud I am of the honor.

I think the Canadian club combines the hospitality of the Arab with the shrewd and practical commonsense of the most practical people in the world; the people of the great new nation of Canada. The comparison is really too flattering to the Arab. The Arab is fond of telling you that his house and all in it is yours; but he has a way of liking to get from you beforehand a list of the presents you are prepared to give him. Now the members of the Canadian club do not merely give food and hospitality to their guests; they give their ears as well; and when you come to think of it, in these rushing days of ours that gift of hearing and attention is a very generous one.

The Canadian club, in my opinion, has given the Dominion a unique reputation in the matter of hospitality to its visitors; and it has given your visitors very great privileges. It has given them a means of learning to know and be known to the thinking men of Canada, which I consider a boon beyond price. Your club has given me its hospitality during the past few years all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There is no body in Canada to which I owe more; there are no men in the world to whom I am more grateful than the members of the Canadian club.

When it became known in the office of the Empire newspaper which I try to edit, that I was going to Canada again, some of my colleagues remarked—with more of envy than of courtesy, I think—that I was evidently seeking to evade the rigors of the English winter—too long drawn out—and exchange them for the delights of the Canadian spring. I must admit that recent climatic conditions in my beloved country gave color to the charge; they provided what you might call a strong circumstantial prima facie case. But I was not guilty, Mr. Chairman. It is true that Canadian weather suits me a good deal better than the weather we have been having on the other side during the past few months. But the thing that brings me to your shores again so comparatively soon after my last visit, is something that goes deeper than chilblains and colds in the head—though these have gone pretty deep in England this year.

Personally, I am of opinion that all editors and writers ought to visit Canada just as often as they can; and I am quite sure that ministers and members of the Parliament we call Imperial, and hope one day to make really Imperial, ought to.

The Publicist's Need

Publicist is an ugly but convenient word. Taking to mean a man who influences the public in some way, I would say that no publicist of our family, no publicist in the British Empire, can be really up-to-date unless he visits Canada pretty often. To be up-to-date with regard to the British Empire one must be in touch with the biggest developing agencies, the biggest forces for progress and advancement within the Empire. Today I am not at all singular in placing Canada at the head of such agencies and forces and influences; though even three years ago I might, in some quarters have been charged with a certain exaggeration, as indeed I was, towards the end of 1907, for declaring in print and in speech, that Canada's progress was the most vitally important and significant thing in the British Empire today. But since then a good deal of water has passed under the bridges, and most of it seems to have brought knowledge and appreciation of the Dominion; the leader of the Big Five, and chief among the new nations of the Empire.

For instance, the Big Five, the great Overseas States that Canada leads so finely, had no recognized mouthpiece in the Old World then, and they have now. There was no standard of Empire then, and there is now. One is supposed to be modest and reticent and insignificant thing in the British Empire is connected. Well, I am sorry but I have no spark of modesty, and mighty little reticence where the Empire newspaper is concerned.

Working for the Empire in any capacity whatever is highly educational in the matter of bringing home to one recognition of one's own personal insignificance and unimportance. One realizes pretty soon that one is no more than a cog-wheel in the machine. But the machine is a mighty big thing. So far from getting any modest notions about that, or about the Empire, and the work that lies before the men of our race in consolidating that Empire and safeguarding it for our children; on the contrary one becomes day by day more deeply impressed with the magnitude of it all, and the vital importance of its bearing, not alone upon our family, but upon civilization and human progress generally. Disaster for the British Empire would be disaster for Christen-

dom; it would put back the clock of human progress, and shackle chains about the feet of all mankind.

A Canadian friend of mine, at my own table in England, apologized to me for talking shop, and I told him that if he ran an ice-cream barrow I would rather hear him talk of ice cream barrows than anything else, because on that subject he ought to have something to teach, some information worth imparting. I have heard Canadians and Australians and Englishmen accused of bragging; of not being sufficiently reticent and modest about their countries and their Empire. I venture to say that this is mostly rubbish. Modesty and reticence never carved progress and plenty out of forest and prairie. Where our national life is concerned, this sort of thing is too perilously akin to apathy and apathy is to be avoided. Where we as individuals are concerned, the more of modesty and reticence the better; but we can gain nothing, and are more likely to lose much by understatement, by glossing over, or by indifference to the magnitude and the vital importance of our privileges, our duties and responsibilities, as citizens of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen.

The Empire Newspaper

When I was here at the beginning of last year, it was to tell you that the Empire Journal was coming, and that one of the chief objects of its existence was to act as a medium for the expression of our views on Great Britain and the rest of the Empire. Among the big newspaper proprietors of the Old Country I knew there was one whose newspaper policy was more broadly Imperialist in its nature than the others; and whose views were more nearer to embracing Greater Britain as well as Great Britain than the others. To him I had taken the idea of the Empire newspaper, and from him obtained immediate and practical backing for it. To ensure success in practice I knew that the influence of a big man and a big organization would be essential. The idea was all right, but I would never have ventured to ask for Canada's support and co-operation in it, as I did last year, if a big man with a big organization under his control had not been willing to take hold, and give it practical shape and being in the world. All this Mr. C. Arthur Pearson did; and I knew then that the scheme was safe, and that I was free to claim Canada's support in Canada's own service.

Before leaving England last month, I asked Mr. Pearson what message I could give from him to our friends in Canada. "Tell them," he said, "that the active men of the Mother Country, the men of affairs, and the people who do things, are lost in admiration and respect, and full of the most wholehearted confidence, when they contemplate the wonderful forward march of the Dominion of Canada, not only into the leading place among the nations which it unquestionably is taking now, and will occupy to the advantage of the whole world and the glory of the British Empire. Tell our friends in Canada I said the day draws momentously and plainly nearer when not one class, but all classes—government and people, the whole public of Great Britain, will give practical evidence of their recognition of Canada's great claims and equally great resources. One sees it drawing nearer every day; the time of recognition and reciprocity. It comes fully late; yet not too late. I think, because I believe Canada will be patient."

That Paper's Work.

Now when the project of producing an empire journal—a platform in Great Britain for Canada and Greater Britain, a voice in Canada and the other overseas states for Great Britain—was placed before Canada, that young giant among the nations at once etched forth a strong right hand of benediction and active enthusiastic support. The work of the undertaking lies mainly in the service of the interests of Canada, and the other British overseas states which Canada so finely leads, by expounding their claims, resources and attractions to Great Britain and the Empire. Hence, I argue that Canada must needs be interested in the work, and assuredly Canada has every right to the fullest information I can give of its progress so far. I am here to try and give some account of my stewardship so far of Canada's interests, and to gather advice and criticism for its future conduct.

Next month the Standard of Empire will celebrate its first birthday. The first year of the life of a newspaper is not quite like the first year of a human being's life; but newspapers, like men, must learn to walk before they can run, and they are very apt to make mistakes at all times, but more especially in the early stages of the tuition they receive from that greatest of all teachers—experience. There is one respect in which the Standard of Empire has been a great deal more fortunate than the ordinary new journal; it has from the moment of its birth enjoyed the incalculable benefit of the warm and practical goodwill and friendly co-operation of a very wide circle of friends throughout this great Dominion, in the Mother Country, and all over the Empire.

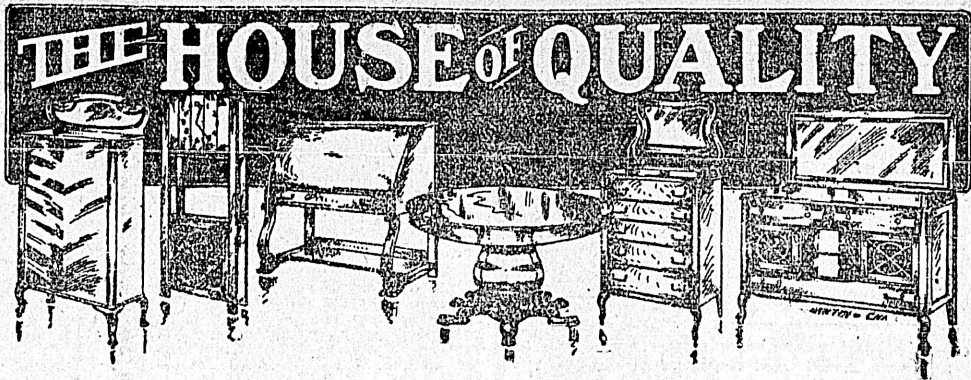
There is also one respect in which we move of necessity more slowly than the ordinary journal: our readers live, not in this town or that, nor in this country or the other, but scattered over every quarter of a family estate which covers nearly twelve million square miles, has a population of just on four hundred million souls, and, while united in citizenship, is divided by all the seven seas.

I do not believe there is a journal in the world which is in more intimate touch with its readers, but, as you will readily imagine, the contact is not so immediate as in the case of a local newspaper. Never a week passes but that we get a large number of letters of friendly advice, criticism, suggestion, and let me add, of cordial good wishes, and congratulation. Each one of these letters travels many thousands of miles before I open it. The good wishes and congratulations are the wine of our life, back there in the place where the paper is produced; the criticism and advice are our bread and meat, of which we eat wisely; but always at any rate with the certainty that we cannot masticate it too well.

The other day a gentleman wrote to advise me that we were greatly at fault in not giving prominence to the growth of the grazing industry in the Argentine. This was perhaps a rather tough morsel, but one chewed it as well as it deserved before replying to the effect that from the day this correspondent succeeded in incorporating the Argentine in the British Empire he would find that we should pay proper attention to its various industries, but that in the meantime we were not prepared to undertake the assistance of foreign enterprise so long as there was half a dollar's worth of business being done within the confines of the British Empire.

But it is not often that the letters are like that. Ninety per cent of the advice that reaches us from overseas is good, and quite a fair proportion of

(Continued on Page Fifteen)



BEST STORE FOR NEW BRIDES AND BRIDES OF YEARS AGO

MANY OF THE APRIL BRIDES have furnished their new homes from this shop. Many of last year's new homekeepers have homes furnished with the Weiler Brand of furniture—it's been a yearly event with us since '62 and we have furnished more Victorian homes than all other home-furnishing stores in the city combined.

Much has contributed to our increasing business, but nothing so much as the superior quality of the Weiler merchandise, and the fairness of the pricings of these home necessities.

Of course many have appreciated the advantage of being able to purchase their every requirement under the one roof, have taken advantage of the superior choice offered here, and many have profited by the good advice of parents who furnished their first home from our stocks.

The experience of years in homefurnishing is at the disposal of every new bride—take advantage of it.



SPECIAL VALUES

Some More Odd Lines in Toilet Sets Priced Low

WE HAVE just added some more odd lines to the special offerings in Toilet Sets. These last additions are the best values we have offered. The shapes are new and the decorations delightful—fact is, they are just the "left overs" from the best selling lines we have offered this past winter.

But they are odd sets and we have decided to clear out all odd lines to make way for new goods. New things in other lines are now on the way and our Mr. Weiler is at present in the East on a purchasing trip so that much room will shortly be required.

We have priced these very low, and advise that you come in early. Exceptional values at—

\$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00



BRIGHT business men appreciate the value of "superior" office furniture—that's why we enjoy such a generous business in this line. We show the very latest and best designs in desks and we show a greater choice than any other establishment in the city.

Office furniture to "special order" is a feature of our factory. We can manufacture any special furniture you may require. See the offerings on our flat floor.

FLAT TOP DESKS, from \$80 down to \$10
ROLL TOP DESKS, from \$140 down to \$25
STANDING DESKS, Oak, eight feet \$38
TYPEWRITER DESKS, from \$40 down to \$12
Office Chairs—All Styles



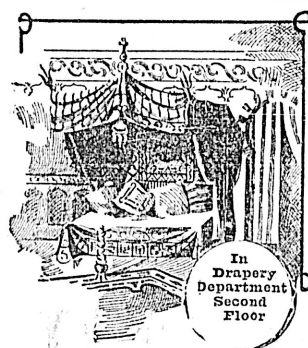
Shown on Second Floor

IMAGINE being able to view 150 large rugs in less than five minutes. But that is what we can show you in our carpet department. We have just installed a rug rack of the most modern type and it is now possible for us to show you rugs quickly and in a proper manner.

We have about 150 in position this morning. Come in and take a chair and we can show you the whole lot and not take more than five or ten minutes of your time.

Our stock of rugs and carpet squares is unusually complete this season. We have never before shown such a complete range of styles, patterns and sizes nor have we ever offered such excellent values.

Give us an opportunity to show you some of these pretty rugs and demonstrate the saving possibilities of this carpet store of ours.



Oriental Corners

When arranged in good taste, are a delight to the eye.

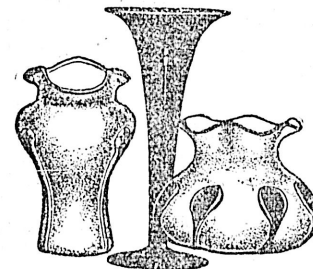
We show an excellent assortment of Oriental Corner requirements, in superb Oriental effects, suitable for Turkish rooms, dens, etc., etc.

THE DRAPERY DEPT.

Offers you the services of its experts in the planning and work of making such a room or corner. Take advantage of this free service. At least come in and see what the department offers you in the way of curtains, couch covers, table covers, etc. Pleased to show you these. Second floor.

NEW BRITISH VASES

Pretty Holders for Pretty Flowers

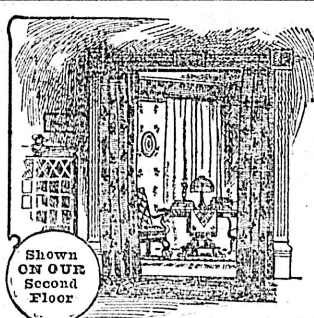


WE HAVE just unpacked and priced a large shipment of British made glass vases and flower holders. These are from the famous Webb glass works. If you are at all acquainted with the names of the better kinds of glass you'll know what "Webb" means—just the very best in this line.

We are showing an excellent assortment of styles and sizes in Opal, Green and Flint, and invite you to come in and see the samples shown on first floor. Many sizes and shapes suitable for all sorts of flowers.

Prices are interesting, too, and splendid values are offered at from—

10c to \$2.00



Distinctive Designs

In Curtains and Tapestry goods, add a touch of refinement and elegance to any home.

Our stock this season is replete with exclusive and beautiful patterns—superior to the ordinary sorts and to other seasons' showings. Be sure to see the new

SWISS LACE CURTAINS

In these we show some very handsome patterns and offer you a broad choice. We have many other curtain styles and a magnificent showing of curtain materials for casement and other curtains. No trouble to show you these. Second floor.

Furnishers of

HOMES
HOTELS, CLUBS
BOATS

Weiler Bros

Furnishers of

CHURCHES
SCHOOLS, STORES
OFFICES

WAS HE STRUCK OR DID HE FALL

James Scobbie, the Victim,
Blames No One So His
Story Goes

Slipping down the stairway leading to the rooms above the Colonial hotel, Johnson street, at 11:55 last evening James Scobbie, a recent arrival from the West Coast, sustained a serious fall in the back of the head, besides a bruise on the left side of his head, where he came in contact with the stone sidewalk. It was just at bar closing time and a large number of more or less drunken men had congregated on the sidewalk. What Scobbie's story is that he fell and injured himself the conversation among the bystanders led the police to believe that the man had been struck with a bottle, the fragments of which strewn the sidewalk, while a large pool of blood testified to the force of the blow. The police were soon on the scene, but no one around could give any connected account of the incident. Scobbie was taken upstairs to his room, No. 9, where he was temporarily attended to by Dr. Robertson, to whose office the man was later taken. There he declared most positively that no one had struck him, but that he was coming down stairs when he slipped and fell. The proprietor of the hotel informed the police that Scobbie had been drinking in the place and half an hour before the bar closed he was refused any more liquor. Accordingly he left the bar. Scobbie, who is a Scotsman and a carpenter by trade, came to the city two weeks ago from Clayoquot and has been staying at the Colonial since.

E. A. JAMES MANAGER OF NEW RAILROAD

Victorian To Be Placed In Control Of
Edmonton To Fort McMurray
Line

It has been learned from an authoritative source that within the next few days E. A. James, of this city, will be appointed manager of the new railroad enterprise, which will connect Edmonton with Fort McMurray. Mr. James has had a lengthy railway experience, having been for several years general superintendent of the Canadian Northern with headquarters at Winnipeg, and also having been chief train dispatcher on the Canadian Pacific at the Prairie capital. The bonds of the new railway, which have been issued by New York capitalists, have been guaranteed by the Alberta government, and already construction work is under way. The railway is one of a very interesting character from many aspects. Not alone is it the most northerly road in Canada, but it will bring within the reach of mankind some of that vast fringe of agricultural and mineral country which lies adjacent to the Arctic circle. The terminus of the

new railroad is within easy reach of the Peace river country. It is connected by water with Fort Vermilion, a point where wheat is produced every year. From Fort Vermilion to the Arctic there is a stretch of waterways which is only broken at one point for a few miles. From this it can be gathered what the linking up of Edmonton and Fort McMurray will mean in bringing into closer and commercial touch with civilization, a country which prospectors and travellers say is as rich as any which has been broken by the ploughshare or exploited by the miner in the Dominion. Mr. James expects to go to New York within the next few weeks, and from that point he will return to Edmonton, where his headquarters will be. The official announcement of his appointment is expected to be made within a few days time.

BRANDENBURG CAUGHT

New York Writer Accused of Stealing
Cleveland Letter Arrested In
San Francisco

San Francisco, April 24.—Broughton Brandenburg, a newspaper and magazine writer of New York, was arrested last night on a New York charge of grand larceny. He is accused of getting notes from Grover Cleveland's stenographer and publishing them in the form of a political letter in the New York Times. Brandenburg is charged with selling the Times the letter and declaring it was dictated by Mr. Cleveland. He was arrested in New York on charges of forgery and grand larceny. The former charge was dropped, but after he was released on \$1,500 bail. With the writer when he was arrested, was his step-son, James S. Cabanne, of St. Louis. Brandenburg had registered as D. W. L. Lennard, of London.

Was St. Louis Boy

St. Louis, Mo., April 24.—The boy found in the company of Broughton Brandenburg in San Francisco is James Cabanne, who disappeared from the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Julia Cabanne, here on April 5. The boy's disappearance was made known to his grandmother by a man who told her over the telephone not to worry, as the boy would be returned to her safely. The grandmother has always maintained the boy was with his mother, and now says she is the mother of Broughton Brandenburg. Several letters demanding money for the return of the boy have reached here from Chicago.

San Francisco, April 24.—Jacob S. Meyer was engaged today by friends of Brandenburg to represent him. The attorney said he would resist extradition.

New York, April 24.—James Shepard Cabanne, the son of Mrs. Broughton Brandenburg, was taken from the home of his grandmother in St. Louis, at the request of Mrs. Brandenburg, according to a statement which she made today. Mrs. Brandenburg added that she had an absolute right to the possession of her son, and that Mr. Brandenburg took him away because she was not satisfied with the arrangements under which the child was living with his grandmother. The whereabouts of both Mr. Brandenburg and the child were known to her since the boy disappeared. She declared that the boy would be returned to her in New York.

NIAGARA ICE JAM BREAKS UP

All Danger To Dwellers On
Banks Thought To Have
Been Removed

Youngstown, N.Y., April 24.—The Niagara River by ploughing its own channel during the night deprived the engineers of both need and the opportunity of discharging the two-ton blast of dynamite planned by Assistant Supt. Henry at the close of yesterday's operations.

It is now impossible to reach the middle of the river, where the strings of charges were to be sunk. The first task this morning was the demolishing of the part of the ice pack which still hugs the shore close to the mouth of the river. Later the dam which crosses the river 300 yards up stream will be broken.

At Fort Niagara the water level fell eight inches during the night and most of the soft pulverized ice, pulverized by the previous explosions, was washed down stream. A large open area appeared on the Canadian side of the river just above Niagara-on-the-Lake. The crack at Lewiston developed into four acres of running water, the ice nearly all floated out of the whirlpool and the water sank still lower in the vicinity of the falls.

The pack seems to be disintegrating throughout its entire length, and no danger is longer feared at any point.

Another Charge Exploded

A ton of dynamite exploded in the upper ice jam above the life-saving station shortly after 3 o'clock, tore off a quarter of an acre and set them leebegs of a quarter of an acre and set them floating down the river. Benjamin Abraham, foreman of the department of public works, who viewed the shot, declared afterwards that there is no more danger of any point along the river.

The gigantic jam, shorn of its power, is losing hundreds of tons in weight and in area every hour under the resistless force of the current of the Niagara river. The dynamiting today was persistent and deadly, and opened a breach through which the mammoth masses in the upper river can sail without a scratch. Faults and fissures criss-cross the lower end of the stream, water is fighting ice for surface space opposite Lewiston, and the upper river has ousted the greatest portion of the encroaching foes.

Mr. Kunze left for Rochester this afternoon, but stated that in all probability Mr. Tuttle and his men would continue the work of blasting tomorrow. At all events dynamite will again be dropped into the heart of the ice pack early Monday morning under Mr. Kunze's supervision. The engineer on leaving the fort this morning declared that all danger is past, but that he intended to clear the river of ice.

A pearl, said to be worth \$150, was found in a 5-cent oyster sandwich by John Turley, a New York police lieutenant.

A picture "Going to Work—Dawn of Day," by Jean Francois Millet, brought \$50,000 at a sale in New York city.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

- At the Empress—
A. J. Dawson, London, Eng.
C. E. Storer, London, Eng.
P. A. W. Lave, London, Eng.
C. Hoard, Alberni.
C. H. Rogers, Grafton, Ont.
E. D. Williams, Grafton.
Mrs. Williams, Grafton.
Mrs. O. W. Crockett, Seattle.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Burr, Seattle.
J. A. Gibson, Nelson.
C. May, Edmonton.
Angus McLean, Toronto.
W. M. Dobell, Quebec.
Dr. and Mrs. T. Glendon Moody, Vancouver.
J. C. Corbin, Seattle.
Seth B. Smith, Vancouver.
E. A. Purkis, Winnipeg.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carmichael, Alberni.
C. N. Beebe, Vancouver.
J. A. MacDonald, Rossland.
J. Benson, Vancouver.

- At the Driard—
James Adam, Ladysmith.
John Eno, Ladysmith.
Fred H. Mayhew, Ladysmith.
Mrs. R. C. Smith, Glenville, Maryland.
Miss E. C. Smith, Glenville, Maryland.

- Mr. and Mrs. A. Phelps, Vancouver.
Chas. C. Rhodes, Nelson.
Frank Gordon, Vancouver.
J. P. Cameron, Vancouver.
W. C. Nelson, Seattle.
J. F. Macdonald, Vancouver.
E. B. Jones, Seattle.
Sam Valen, Montreal.
J. H. Hoare, Vancouver.
E. Hairland, Jr., Seattle.
Ernest Munro, Whycombe.
Don Smith, Butte, Mont.
A. Doherty, Toronto.
H. B. Till, Montreal.
G. Kearney, Portland.
William Hay, Brockville, Ont.
E. A. Ross, Toronto.
H. W. Bartlett, Seattle.
R. A. Young, Winnipeg.
J. W. McDonald, Vancouver.
C. W. Smith, Montreal.

- At the King Edward—
W. J. Hagan, Cowichan.
E. Hallman, Vancouver.
L. W. Penney, Seattle.
Percy G. Sells, Vancouver.
E. McKenzie, Winnipeg.
John Broderick, Toronto.
C. W. Williams, New York.
E. W. Simon, Chemainus.
J. E. Goddard, Woodland, Cal.
C. H. Watts, Vancouver.
J. Walcott, Westholme.
G. F. Fraser, Vancouver.
H. F. Day, Vancouver.
J. F. Little, Vancouver.
R. L. Knowlton, Nelson.
J. E. Davie, Nelson.
A. A. Fuller, Wenatchee, Wash.
Mrs. Fuller, Wenatchee.
Miss N. Nash, Toronto.
G. H. James, Revelstoke.
Mrs. James, Revelstoke.
Miss James, Revelstoke.
A. L. Ruff, Seattle.

- At the Dominion—
Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Hearn, Australia.
George Parks, Phoenix.
A. Gallant, Chemainus.
James Hill and family, Ladysmith.
J. Wright, Ladysmith.
W. R. Morris, Lidgerman, N. D.
D. L. Ierston, Boston, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson, Chicago.
Master Watson, Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Jennings, Winnipeg.
Mrs. Alex Calder and daughter, Winnipeg.
W. L. Thorne, Seattle.
Virginia Thornton, Seattle.
Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Brayman, Seattle.
Dr. G. H. Worthington, Toronto.
J. F. Vatterman, Buffalo.
C. H. Dunlop, Seattle.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. H. Donhue, Seattle.
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Brien and child, Seattle.
F. F. Evans, Seattle.
P. F. Fenn, Chemainus.
M. R. Peck, Chemainus.

Doubtless Your Spring Cleaning Plans Are Already Laid

Whether you have planned to renovate the most modest cottage or a luxurious house, you will find here a most comprehensive and satisfying stock to draw upon for your needs in draperies: Curtains give the chief touch of charm to the home. Many housewives will welcome these seasonable offerings.

Reduced Prices on Lace Curtains

Fine Swiss and Irish Point Curtains, Ecru and White

REGULAR PRICE \$5.50, FOR	\$2.75
REGULAR PRICE \$6.75, FOR	\$4.75
REGULAR PRICE \$8.00, FOR	\$6.50
REGULAR PRICE \$12.00, FOR	\$8.00
REGULAR PRICE \$12.50, FOR	\$8.50

SWISS CURTAIN MUSLIN—For short curtains. Per yard, 40c and 20c
GRENADINE MUSLIN—Fine quality. Per yard, 20c
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—An immense variety in all the new designs.

Dress Goods and Dress-making a Specialty. A large and expert staff.

Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets.

Henry Young & Co.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Latest ideas in High-class exclusive Millinery.

Dent's Gloves.

Morley's Hosiery.

Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

CONTEST DEPARTMENT

- FIRST PRIZE—Buick Five Passenger Touring Car, Model F, complete with top and glass front.
SECOND PRIZE—Behning Player Piano, value.....\$850
THIRD PRIZE—Gerhard Heintzman Piano, value....\$450
FIRST DISTRICT PRIZES—Two Ladies' Solitaire Diamond Rings, value\$300
SECOND DISTRICT PRIZES—Two Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, set with three Diamonds. Value.....\$150
THIRD DISTRICT PRIZES—Two Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, set with one Diamond. Value.....\$70
SPECIAL PRIZES—Two Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, set with one Diamond. Value.....\$120

CONTEST COMMENTS

In all human probability the names of the eleven winners are in the list of names of Contestants on this page. And if any other ladies enter, their names will be published immediately. The writer will give any Contestant a car like the first prize if they can show any unfairness or any reason why all Contestants do not have an equal chance insofar as the management of the contest is concerned.

LADIES WHO ARE COMPETING

This is a list of the ladies who are competing for the splendid list of prizes to be distributed amongst them on May 13th. There is still plenty of time for others to enter if they wish to do so.

- ### District No. 1
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Miss Marjorie K. Gordon | Miss M. Nyland |
| Mrs. Walter McMicking | Mrs. J. Ringshaw |
| Miss Margaret McNiffe | Miss Emma Price |
| Mrs. J. T. Legg | Miss Eugenie C. Hewarts |
| Miss Beatrice Heyland | Miss Florence Russell |
| Miss Alice M. Wilson | Miss Hazel A. Morrison |
| Miss Irene Bannerman | Miss Clarice Gray |
| Mrs. Wm. Irvine | Miss Gemma Gray |
| Miss Edith Wilkerson | Miss Mildred Van Geisen |
| Mrs. J. E. Elliott | Miss M. Addison |
| Miss Maude Flett | Mrs. J. Shaw |
| Miss Ida Catterall | Mrs. M. A. McConnan |
| Miss Lena Levy | Miss Violet Warren |
| Miss Pearl Winch | Miss A. Murray |
| Miss Edith Byrn | Miss Helen Brown |
| | Miss Pearl Mable |

- ### District No. 2
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| CHEMAINUS | WELLINGTON |
| Miss Veta Monk | Miss Maggie Treloar |
| COWICHAN | Miss Annie Leask |
| Miss Maud Frumento | |
| NANAIMO | DUNCAN |
| Miss Irene Charman | Miss Ruby Van Norman |
| Miss Jeannie Patterson | LADYSMITH |
| Miss Tillie Stevens | Mrs. John Harris |
| Miss Cassie McMillan | Mrs. James Black |
| | Miss Bertha Fingeross |

Good Style and Good Taste

New Fit-Reform 2 button Sack Suit appeals to men who want something new and something different.

The lapels are long and graceful—buttons set close together—flap pockets and roll cuffs.

This style is extreme enough to be distinctive yet is in perfect taste.

16

Allen & Co.

FIT-REFORM

1201 Government St. Victoria, B.C.

In elegant Fancy Worsteds \$15 up.

FIT-REFORM

THE BEST THREE LIGHTING SYSTEMS

The Bergmann Tungsten Lamp for electric circuits, the Pitner Gasoline Light for cheapness and independence, the "Oriflamme" for large open spaces.

Sole Agents for B. C.

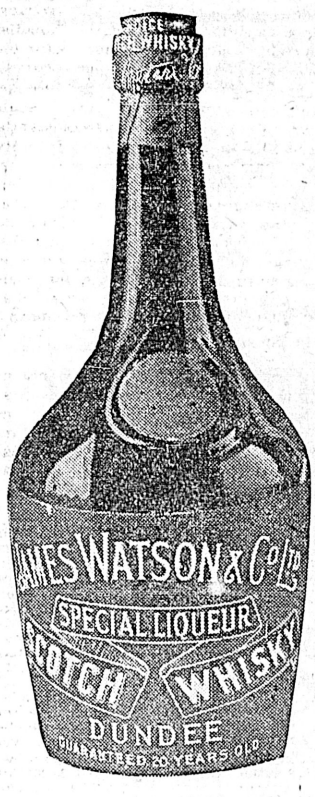
The Boyden Economic Illumination Company

718 Fort St., Victoria. Phone 1737.

E. B. Howes, St. Paul. A. Moir, Vancouver. G. W. Butterworth, St. Paul. J. W. Dawkins, St. Louis. B. Wallace, Kelowna. J. Brethour, Sidney. Edwin John, Sidney. P. H. Douney, Sanleighton. J. K. McLennan, Treherne, Man. W. D. Breisendine, Nanaimo. V. D. Reid, Hornby Island, B. C. H. M. Farlan, Denman Island. G. McLean, Vancouver. J. R. Benson, Edmonton. Jas. Sinclair, Vancouver. J. A. McCombes, Vancouver. W. J. Davis, Vancouver. J. E. Taylor, Vancouver. C. H. Durand, Vancouver. E. and Mrs. Harrington, Kamloops. D. Cevenue, Vancouver. W. K. White, Vancouver.	H. McCallister, Vancouver. A. J. Frame, Vancouver. Mrs. Priestley, Vancouver. Mrs. Griesbach, Harrison. James Nanarow, Vancouver. A. G. Crofton, Ganges. Fred Abbott, London, Eng. N. H. England, London, Eng. H. Ardling, Metochin. W. H. C. Wright, Sanich. Mrs. W. R. C. Wright, Sanich. Mr. and Mrs. D. Tolson, Ganges.
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TO-NIGHT
Endoroh
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

At the Balmoral—
A. A. MacLaughlin, Cedar Hill.
W. S. Ritchie, Ganges.



THE PHONE NUMBER IS 226

If the sink or toilet gets stopped up call us. We are quick and careful.

E. F. GEIGER

1428 Douglas Street
Phone 226

DOCTOR ADVISED OPERATION

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Canifton, Ont.—"I had been a great sufferer for five years. One doctor told me it was ulcers of the uterus, and another told me it was a fibroid tumor. No one knows what I suffered. I would always be worse at certain periods, and never was regular, and the bearing-down pains were terrible. I was very ill in bed, and the doctor told me I would have to have an operation, and that I might die during the operation. I wrote to my sister about it and she advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Through personal experience I have found it the best medicine in the world for female troubles, for it has cured me, and I did not have to have the operation after all. The Compound also helped me while passing through Change of Life."—Mrs. LETITIA BLAIR, Canifton, Ontario.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has proved to be the most successful remedy for curing the worst forms of female ills, including displacements, inflammation, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result has been worth millions to suffering women.

A Rare Delicacy

Sold only in 15c and 30c Blocks

INGERSOLL

REGISTERED

CREAM CHEESE

SPREADS LIKE BUTTER

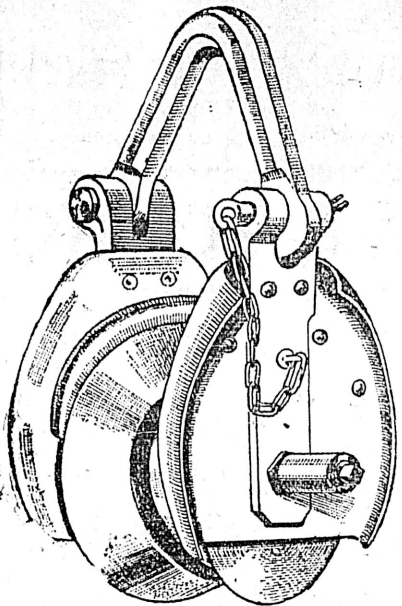
Subscribe for THE COLONIST

FOR SALE

THREE LARGE SIZED LOTS at the corner of Bank Street and Leighton Road. This is a bargain and the cheapest buy in the vicinity, at, each,.....\$750
ONE LARGE LOT, on Trutch Street. For quick sale reduced to only.....\$1,250
LARGE LOT, on Scoresby Street, between Cook and Linden avenue, at.....\$1,575
FULL SIZED LOT, on Cook Street, between Scoresby and Richardson Streets, at.....\$2,100

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.



LOGGERS SUPPLIES

Blocks, Chain, Wire Rope, Etc.

ATKINS' SAWS

E.B. Marvin & Co.
1206 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

TRY OUR

TEN CENT PARCEL DELIVERY

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.
Telephone 129

NEWS OF THE CITY

Monthly Meeting Tomorrow
The Daughters of Pitt will hold their regular monthly meeting in the Board of Trade rooms at 2:30 on Monday afternoon.

Native Sons Meet
Native Sons Post, No. 1, hold their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening next. A progressive five hundred tournament will be held at the close of the business session.

Spoiling the Fishing
Complaints are made that a number of degenerate fishermen visiting Sooke lake recently have taken up a quantity of ground bait, with them, which they surfeit the fish so that they will not rise to the baited line.

Dead in Vernon
Word has been received of the death of Thomas Mayes, of Vernon. The late gentleman was the chief warden of the insane asylum in that city, and was well known here. He leaves a wife and three children, all residing in Vernon.

Rain Proves Boon
The break in the weather has proved a great boon to the farmers in the districts outlying from Victoria. The long spell of dry weather was militating against the growth of the crops, and today's rain should do much to advance growth. Warmer weather is predicted.

Cathedral Woman's Auxiliary
The Christ Church Cathedral branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to Missions will hold their annual meeting in the cathedral schoolroom on Wednesday, April 28th, at 2:30 p. m. It is hoped that all the members will make a point of being present. Other friends will also be cordially welcomed.

Officers Elected
At a meeting of the Victoria High School Alumni Society, held the other evening, officers were elected as follows: Hon. president, E. B. Paul, M. A.; honorary vice-president, S. J. Willis, B. A.; president, J. B. Clearthum; secretary-treasurer, Jeffrey Cunningham. It was decided to hold another gathering on the evening of May the 28th, when the work of organization would be completed.

Will Arrange School Sports
A meeting of the principals of the various city schools will be held tomorrow, Monday, afternoon at the school board offices, when the programme for the school sports to be held on Saturday morning preceding May 24th will be arranged. Funds from the amount set aside by the city for the Victoria Day celebration will probably be given towards defraying the expenses of the sports.

In the Police Court
In the police court this morning John Black was fined \$10 for assaulting a fellow employee named Robinson. Black pleaded guilty. It seems that there was an old standing quarrel between the two, and that on the occasion in question, Black, tearing a reputation of a former disastrous encounter, used a whistle tree, which he happened to have in his hand with disastrous effect.

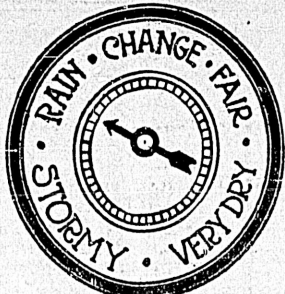
Odd Fellows' Functions
An exhibition of the first and second degree of the I. O. O. F. will be given by local members of the L. O. O. F., to be held today, for Duncans. There will be a church parade there this afternoon. On Sunday, May 2nd, the members of the three local lodges and the Sisters of Rebekah will attend divine service at St. Barnabas' church. On Monday evening, May 3rd, there will be a social in the hall on Douglas street.

Lecture Monday Evening
"Westminster Abbey" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Mr. Polard, musical director of the public schools, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Young People's society, in the lecture room of the church Monday evening. The lecture is to be illustrated by lantern slides, and a good musical programme arranged by Mr. Waddington will also be given. The general public are invited to attend.

Is Back on Duty
Detective Sergeant George Perdue, who has been confined to the hospital for several weeks, is now back on duty. As head of the detective department in place of Thomas Palmer, who has been promoted to the position of captain, he will preside in the detective office, Captain Palmer being given quarters. It is probable that the office for the latter will be made in the present police court, where there is room for it.

Letter Carriers' Concert
With the object of replenishing a depleted treasury the local branch of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers are arranging for a concert to be held in the A. O. U. W. hall on Friday evening, May 7. Well known local artists will contribute to the entertainment, and a feature of the evening will be the appearance of the Victoria West Amateur Dramatic society in an attractive play.

The Crisis in Syria
The British Israel class will meet on Monday, April 26th, at 8 p. m., in the educational room of the Y. M. C. A. The public are welcome. Subject, "The Crisis in Syria seen in the light of Ezekiel and other prophets." Mr. J. Thornhill Harrison, in his "Who Are the English?" says: "One chief object in the attempt to answer the question is to exhibit the goodness, omniscience, and providence of our Heavenly Father in His dealings with men, and to confirm our belief in the Bible as a revelation from God." Reader Harris, K. C., once a follower of Bradlaugh, now at the head of the Pentecostal league, attributes his conversion largely to prophetic study, and mainly along these lines. The question now arising is will "the British be able to take their brethren of Judah back to the land of their fathers?" Mr. E. Middleton will be the speaker Monday evening.



THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., April 24, 1909: SYNOPSIS.

A low pressure area covers the greater part of the province and is spreading inland to Alberta, and the barometer is high over Oregon and Washington. These conditions have caused good rainfall from Port Simpson to the Columbia river and snow at Barkerville. A fresh southerly gale prevails at the straits to the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Temperatures have been higher in the North Pacific states and also in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	45	50
New Westminster	44	48
Kamloops	48	56
Barkerville	39	42
Port Simpson	28	46
Atlin	26	34
Dawson, Y. T.	4	20
Calgary, Alta.	20	56
Winnipeg, Man.	16	42
Portland, Ore.	46	64
San Francisco, Cal.	46	68

FORECASTS.
For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:
Victoria and vicinity: Southerly or easterly winds, chiefly cloudy with showers.
Lower Mainland: Southerly winds, unsettled with showers.
SATURDAY.
Highest.....50
Lowest.....45
Mean.....47
Rain, 20 inch.

Annual Meeting
The annual meeting of the St. John's branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to Missions, will be held at St. John's hall on tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The girls' branch will meet at the same hour. A full attendance is requested.

Won Diamond Ring.
The Misses Gallop won the diamond ring in the Victoria theatre amateur contest last week with 617 votes. Their song and step entitled "The Land of the Kangaroo" being adjudged the best production. Miss Dean, however, was a close second with 612 votes.

Diocesan Mission Fund
A large number of the Lenten envelopes for the Diocesan Mission fund were presented at Christ Church Cathedral on Sunday last, but there are several that have not been returned. The holders are asked to place them on the collection plate at any of the services today, or to send them to the bishop.

Tally-ho on Rounds.
The tally-ho have begun making their daily rounds of the different local hotels. While the crowds obtained thus far have been comparatively meagre it is reported that they have been larger than were available at this time last year. The companies concerned look forward to a particularly active season.

An April Wedding.
Miss Roberta Devlin, daughter of J. C. Devlin of this city, and Mr. Emmett Emos Evers of Seattle, erstwhile superintendent of the artist's department of the B. C. Engraving Co., of Victoria, were married yesterday. The ceremony took place early in the afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Balcorn, James Bay, being performed by Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. Only the bride's relatives were in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. Evers left for Seattle, where they will make their home, by the steamer Princess Royal.

Committee Meeting.
There was a meeting of the roads, sewers and bridges committee of the City of Victoria yesterday morning at the office of J. F. Floyd, the clerk of the municipality. The subject discussed was the amendments to the water loan by-law which are considered necessary in order that the measure may be approved by the majority of the ratepayers. It is understood that a revision has been agreed upon which, it is believed, will meet with all the requirements. The bylaw will be laid before the council at their regular session tomorrow evening.

Judgment for Defendants.
Judge Howay, county court judge of New Westminster, has sent in his judgment in the case of Richards vs. Prior & Co., in which the merits of a Pette engine sold by the latter firm, were in issue. Judge Howay, who took the case at the request of Judge Lammiman, had a test made of the machinery at which he was personally present. He finds that the engine was capable of doing what it is required to do. The action was for damages on account of the alleged incapacity of the machine to do its proper work. J. Kitto appeared for the plaintiff and A. E. McPhillips, K.C., for the defendants. The action was dismissed with costs.

Anglers Out Today.
The E. & N. and V. & S. trains yesterday morning and afternoon carried a large number of anglers to different resorts in the vicinity of Victoria. Stories, many of them more or less fantastic, but a few bearing the imprint of truth, have been in circulation during the past week about the great fishing that is to be obtained on the Goldstream and Cowichan rivers. These are to the effect that there are plenty of steelheads to be had for the asking. On that account the majority of the piscatorial devotees who are in the country today are in search of that particular species of finny denizens of the deep. As the weather yesterday was dull it is thought, by those having Walton's lore at their finger tips, that the fish should readily respond this morning and afternoon.

HAS NARROW ESCAPE
Heavily Laden Railway Car Crashes Into Truck On Street

Because the brakeman failed to put on the brakes though he did slip a block under the wheels of a heavily freighted car on the Store street sid-

Corsets

Another shipment of Crompton's Perfect Fitting Corsets received. Special value, per pair.....\$1.75 and \$1.25

Hosiery

We are showing all the latest in Fancy Hosiery in Tans, Blues and Black, per pair, from.....60c to 25c

Undervests

We have received an unusually heavy stock of White Cotton and Lisle Vests. Extra value, each, from.....75c to 25c

G. A. Richardson & Co.

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The typewriter which does better work, and is in every way vastly superior to every other typewriter, has no competitors.

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Lowest prices for good materials and workmanship
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ing of the E. & N. railway on Tuesday afternoon Harry Strange, driver of a truck for A. Williams, had a narrow escape from death while the truck, loaded with sacks of rice, was almost entirely demolished and the food product scattered for a block along the highway.
Strange had backed into the premises of the rice mill situated near Chatham street. While he was thus engaged the railway engine backed a string of cars along the siding in the direction of the new terminal yards. Something happened to the train and the last car was cut off and left standing on the rails. The brakeman slipped a block under the wheels to hold the car, which was filled with machinery, but this check proved insufficient and the cars commenced to slide down grade towards Strange's truck, running full into the truck before Strange, warned by another driver, could do more than turn his team from before the car. The crash resulted in the demolition of the truck but the team was saved.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Anderson
The remains of the late George William Anderson were laid to rest yesterday afternoon in the family plot in Ross Bay cemetery. The funeral took place from the residence of his son, Mr. G. W. Anderson, King's road, at 2:30, where service was conducted by the Rev. H. A. Collison at the residence and graveside, the favorite hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee" being sung. There was a very large attendance of friends, among whom were several from the adjacent country. Many beautiful flowers being presented, which testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held. The members of the Odd Fellows, also the Ancient Order of Foresters, of which the deceased was a valued member, attended in a body. The Rev. H. A. Collison being a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters conducted the A. O. F. service at the graveside. The following acted as pall-bearers: Munroe Miller, G. W. Wynne, E. John, sr., A. D. Greeve, John Dean, J. Brethour.

Stewart.
The remains of the late Captain John Stewart were laid to rest yesterday afternoon. Many friends of the deceased gathered to pay their last respects and a number of beautiful floral designs testified to the esteem in which the late Captain Stewart was held. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. T. E. Holling in the Hanna chapel, Yates street, at 2 o'clock. Interment took place in Ross Bay cemetery and the pallbearers were: H. Stocker, A. C. Folger, Capt. J. Christian, R. Lang.

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Zooker

A MOST COMFORTABLE TURN-DOWN SHAPE, SUITABLE FOR ANY SEASON OF THE YEAR, MADE IN TWO QUALITIES.

"Anchor" Brand "Derby" 2 for 25c.
"Iron Frame" Brand "Atlin" 3 for 50c.

SOLD BY LEADING FURNISHERS. MADE BY ZOOKER BROS. LIMITED, MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECKWEAR AND IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

SALT SALT

On the dining table is indispensable. Some people prefer salt cellars with spoons:

Six Sterling Salts and Spoons, in case, from.....\$15.00
Four Sterling Salts and Spoons, in case, from.....\$12.00
Two Sterling Salts and Spoons, in case, from.....\$4.50
Single Cellars, in cut glass or silver mounted china, from 75c

For people who use shakers we have:

Sterling Shakers, each.....\$6.00
Sterling Shakers, pair in case.....\$12.50
Silver Mounted Cut Glass Shakers, per pair, up from \$1.50

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Jewellers and Silversmiths
1009 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

Sashes Doors and Woodwork of all Kinds

J. A. SAYWARD.

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ROCK BAY VICTORIA, B. C.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

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Limited Liability.
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Sylvester's Hen Food for Poultry

Is a mixture of all grains containing grit so proportionally mixed that you have the best all round grain feed for laying hens on the market.
\$2.00 per 100 Pounds.

SYLVESTER FEED COMPANY - 709 Yates St.

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THE MIKADO BAZAAR
1404 Government St., Cor. Johnson St.

Comfortable Homes Erected

Having secured a stock of Sash, Doors, Art Glass, Mantels, Builders Hardware, etc., I am prepared to give close estimates. Best material, and workmanship, used, satisfaction guaranteed. If you are going to build call and talk it over.

R. Hetherington, Contractor & Builder
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B. C. Agent Franklin Autos
SEVEN PASSENGER SIX-CYLINDER AUTO FOR HIRE
Day or Night. Phone Briard Hotel.

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Visiting Cards, At Home Cards, Wedding Invitations printed from plates at
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Should be unquestionable. Health and often life itself are in the balance. No doubt about the value of medicines nor the way we handle them.
Purity and Promptness are our specialties.
We have an unrivalled prescription trade.
Lowest prices.

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Houses Built on the Installment Plan

D. H. BALE
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140.
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

Wasn't greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 35

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For baggage delivered to
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It saves endless bother. When leaving the station or wharf you present our check to the baggage agent and receive your regular railway check to return. Open day and night.
Telephone 129.

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A MODERN ENGRAVING PLANT PRODUCING THE BETTER GRADE OF DESIGNS ILLUSTRATIONS AND ENGRAVINGS

Dr. W. F. FRASER DENTIST

HAS ESTABLISHED HIMSELF AT
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Where he is prepared to perform dental operation according to the latest scientific methods. Specialist in Crown and Bridge work.
Phone 201. Hours: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

A Few Lot Propositions That We Can Recommend

2 on Wilson St. Each.....\$750
2 on Harbinger Ave. Each.....\$950
1 on Linden (corner).....\$1,800
3 on Pendergast St. Each.....\$800
1 on Cook St. (corner).....\$890
1 on Milton St.\$450
Several on Joseph St. Each \$450
Just off the Gorge road, good view, excellent location.
From.....\$450 to \$500

Tracksell Anderson & Co.
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Furniture and Bookstore,
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STOVES CROCKERY STOVES
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We will exchange any book for 10c, whether purchased here or not. We are buying every day and have many customers, so have a constant change of titles.

JOHN T. DEAVILLE, - Proprietor.

Steel Ranges.—Call and inspect our large and unrivalled stock. Clarke & Pearson, 541 Yates street.

100%
EXPANSION

"DODS" is positively the best piston packing on the market, and is the only one in which the quality of Cross Expansion has been fully developed without building up a "sectional" packing, always troublesome to handle and ready to come to pieces. "Dods" is all in one piece, expands readily in all directions, presents the edges of the duck to the wearing and bearing surfaces on all sides and expand 100 per cent in either direction under pressure.

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DAYS

Induce thoughts of ice cream. We have an exceptionally fine selection of crushed fruits and fruit juices in combination with our

Pure
Ice Cream

We please the most critical.

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REINFORCED
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Waterproof, No Nailing.
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HAIR PADS AT

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Beautiful Silver

Co-equal with quality is the in-born beauty of silverware marked "1847 ROGERS BROS."

Knives, forks and spoons of this well-known brand represent every requirement of correct table service.

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped MERIDEN BRITA CO. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS "Silver Plate that Wears"

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Mill wood stove lengths, \$3.00 double loads; \$2.50 per cord uncut. Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd. Phone 110.

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DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY. Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

Y.M.C.A. CLOCK
IS GOING AHEAD

Sixty Thousand Dollar Mark
Almost Attained—A. J. Adams Speaks Monday

The Y. M. C. A. clock is nearing the \$60,000 mark. It is within a couple of thousand dollars of that notch and those in charge of the campaign for the \$100,000 building fund are confident that before Tuesday noon the three-quarter point will be registered. A determined effort is being made to accomplish the goal within the time indicated. The idea is to test the services of one hundred business men on Monday afternoon. If this can be done it is stated that there is no doubt of the results. The reason that the money has not been coming in as fast as some might desire the past few days is that the committees have been unable to cover the ground. There are hundreds of citizens known to appreciate the worthiness of the institution in question and capable of giving freely, who have not yet been seen. All that is wanted is to arrange to have some of the workers interview them. For that purpose it is intended placing an exceptionally large number in the field. The round up that will ensue, it is firmly believed, will place the sum promised, in the aggregate, well onto the ultimate goal.

YOUR
BAGGAGE

to and from steamers and trains at
current rates

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Open Day and Night

canvassing the average citizen before going to the one who might be expected to contribute more largely. They wished to be able to say to them with truth that the argument that \$100,000 was too large a sum for such a building was fallacious. Messrs. Wilcox, Brace and others think that the generous response to date has borne out the contention and that now they can go to them and ask for assistance to the finishing mark with a stronger case at their backs than otherwise would have been possible.

Grand Concert.

It is announced that Victoria's Male Voice Choir will give a concert on Friday, May 7th at the Victoria theatre, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the obtaining of furnishings for the proposed new structure. This organization, which is under the leadership of James Morgan, has arranged such an entertainment in the interests of the association regularly once a year for some time. On this occasion, however, owing to the present movement, it is intended making a special effort in preparing the programme.

Here are the boys' contributions:
H. Carne, \$5; D. Spencer, 5c; Louis Young, 5c; Friend, \$1; Howard Knott, \$2; Evan Spencer, \$6.50; Frank Stevens, \$5; Willie Wilkinson, 10c; Philip Smith, 75c; William Shenk, \$10.

The intermediates donated the following:
H. Harrison, \$3; Arthur Maynard \$1; F. L. Yee, \$1; C. Kilpatrick, \$5; Miss Rose Jones, \$1.

For Vancouver Building

For the purpose of erecting the Winch building in Vancouver, Mortimer Stone Works, of Broughton and Courtenay streets, are turning out a number of granite columns and moulded bases. Up to date machinery has been installed at the stone works, among which is a lathe used in the stone cutting trade which considerably facilitates the operations.

OUT OF FUNDS
TRIES FORGERY

Name of Prominent Rancher
At Keatings Station Used by
American Crook

Using the name of B. H. Kirkpatrick, a prominent and well-known rancher in the vicinity of Keatings station, which he forged to two



SCHOOL BOYS "BOOSTER" PARADE.

Cheering and waving small Y.M.C.A. banners a large body of school boys, headed by the St. Andrew's pipers band, paraded through the city yesterday by way of demonstrating their sympathy with the campaign for a new "Y" building. The boys, many of whom were little shavers, wore badges with the inscription: "We want that building." On placards, waved enthusiastically aloft there were various appropriate legends. "We want to swim in the tank," was the banner that marked a division of very small boys, and others were: "Get busy, Mr.

Richman," and "The Y.M.C.A. is a good thing for a boy." The first division of the parade was made up of a bicycle corps and this was followed by numbers of kids on foot. The route of march lay from the corner of Yates and Blanchard streets, along Yates and via Douglas, Fort, Broad and Government streets to the Campaign Headquarters tent. A feature of the parade was a bugle band of three very diminutive trumpeters, who made an amazing and tuneful noise, considering their size.

"Everybody Gives."

Up to the present the slogan of the Y. M. C. A. people has been "A Capital Proposition." Next week that is going to be changed, according to the statement of C. W. Wilcox, who is presiding over the organization of the movement, and the motto will be "Everybody Gives." On that principle the work will be pushed forward. The committees will be inspired to greater

The chorus will comprise sixty voices and there will be four assisting artists of wide reputation. The organization recently appeared in Seattle where they were most successful. Mr. Morgan anticipates that he will be able to afford Victorians a real musical treat—one that will be worthy of large patronage on its merits.

Committee Reports

The reports from the various committees are as follows:

	Total
D. R. Ker	\$ 8,560.00
A. Lee	5,615.00
C. A. Fields	4,445.00
A. B. McNeill	7,387.00
W. A. Gleason	2,740.00
E. W. Whittington	4,538.50
D. McIntosh	830.00
Geo. Carter	2,538.50
R. B. McMeeking	1,988.80
R. C. Horn	10,362.00
Total	\$49,004.00

Young Men

	Total
H. Shandley	25.00
B. Vaio	1,440.00
W. J. Short	357.00
W. Sweeney	240.00
C. H. Mason	425.00
F. McGregor	572.75
E. Campbell	315.00
J. Clearhue	465.00
J. Issler	698.00
W. Long	1,440.00
Total	\$ 5,977.75

Intermediates

	Total
Winners II.	103.50
Ka-Challs	87.50
Get Theres	30.00
Going Somes	40.00
Sharks	73.00
Hustlers	241.00
Trafalgars	60.00
Never Stops	43.00
Night Hawks	67.00
Terribles	63.00
Total	\$ 823.50

Individual Donations

The citizen committee individual pledges are subjoined:

F. H. Parsons, \$10; G. Menagh, \$10; E. B. Blackwood, \$20; Robert M. Stewart, \$25; A. Mahass, \$25; Rev. W. Bough Allen, \$25; G. D. Butt, \$15; Lee Woy, \$15; C. Pointer, \$7.50; N. Thomas, \$15; Hayward & Dods, \$30; Geo. Murray, \$5; Jalland Bros., \$25; Lee Har & Lee Tuck Shuen, \$10; Mrs. M. Monk, \$20; Thomas McEwen, \$5; M. Humber Estate, \$200; Rev. J. A. McCoy, \$10; John Allen, \$25; J. A. Sayward, \$1,000; E. E. Clark, \$30; J. P. Burgess, \$80; David Tait, \$20; J. Smith, \$20; Sylvester Feed Co., \$50; Friend, \$10; Vancouver Portland Cement Co., \$250; F. J. Hall, sr., \$100; Geo. D. Henwood, \$50; Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley, \$100; A. A. Aaronson, \$5; Wm. Dee, \$10; Thos. Walker, \$25; Flewlin's Gardens, \$20; A. D. L. Bancroft, \$25; B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd., \$50; E. H. Anderson, \$25.

The young men contributed as follows:

Chas. Hampton, \$20; John Bartlett, \$5; S. F. Bobbett, \$5; Friend, \$10; B. Coultas, \$5; Friend, \$5; Rowbottom & Campbell, \$60; Sydney Pettis, \$10; Friend, \$1; M. W. Thomas, \$50; J. Turner, \$5; A. H. Bird, \$5; F. F. Whyte, \$10; J. T. Jones, \$5; R. Banfield, \$5; F. J. C. Dougall, \$5; E. J. Davis, \$5; Alex. McKenzie, \$10; Jno. Chapman, \$5; E. E. Bryson, \$5; Harry Stanch, \$10; Wm. L. Burgess, \$20; Thos. W. Edwards, \$5; Arthur Crowe, \$5; S. Rule, \$10; Friend, \$20.

ANOTHER
SNAP

Seven Room Bungalow

STANLEY AVE.

Close to Fort Street

\$3,150

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FORMAN & CO

Phone 55 - - 1207 Gov't St.

BUTCHER'S TOOLS

We would like every butcher in Victoria to inspect our fine new stock of Knives etc., the very best procurable—famous make of Nichols Bros.—you know what that means.

"ALL WARRANTED"

BUTCHERS' KNIVES, 6 to 14 inch, 30c to \$1.40
STICKING KNIVES, each 30c
SKINNING KNIVES, each 30c
BONING KNIVES, each 30c
SPLITTING KNIVES, each \$1.50
HALIBUT HEADERS, each \$1.00
STEELS, 12 and 14 inch, \$1.25 and \$1.50

Eight and Nine Inch Cleavers, etc., etc.

DRAKE & HORN

Hardware Merchants 608 Yates Street, cor. Government

COPAS & YOUNG

THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Corner Fort and Broad Sts.

The store that is after your business, but DOESN'T use BAIT or SPECIALS to get it. We do business on the principle of giving you value on everything you buy from us today, next week or NEXT MONTH. YOU remember what you used to pay about one year ago, and what you used to get for your money then was: A SPECIAL line of HIGH PRICES. The few odd specials given were a misused bag across the trail.

SUPPORT THOSE THAT LEVELED THEM ALL

THAT'S THE POINT

ANTI-COMBINE

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1, 1908. ESTABLISHED MARCH 1, 1908.

MALTA VITA, per packet	10c
TOASTED CORN FLAKES, per packet	10c
5 packets for	45c
MAGIC BAKING POWDER, 12 ounce can	25c
5 pound can	90c
COVE OYSTERS, 2 cans for	25c
CHIVER'S ENGLISH MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar	15c
PINEAPPLES, sliced or cubes, 1 1/2-lb. tins, 2 for	25c
LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE, 1/2-pint bottle	35c
Pint bottle	60c
GENUINE INDIAN CHUTNEY, quart bottle	50c
GOLDEN SYRUP, Tartan brand, 1 gallon tin	65c
ANTI-COMBINE LAUNDRY SOAP—the best value to be had	—
full weight	25c
SUCHARD'S COCOA, 1/2-lb. tin	25c
1-lb. tin	45c
1-lb. tin	90c
MOONEY'S SODA BISCUITS, 2-lb. tin	25c
FINE SHOULDER HAMS, per lb.	11c
MILD CURED HAMS, per lb.	17c
CHRISTIE'S GRAHAM WAFERS, 2-lb. tin	35c
TETLEY'S LOOSE TEA, 4 pounds for	\$1.00
TAPIOCA OR SAGO, 4 lbs. for	25c
Or 9 lbs. for	25c
WHITE OR BROWN BEANS, 4 lbs.	25c
9 lbs.	50c

We would again remind you that commencing the first week in May our Store will be closed every Wednesday Afternoon.

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ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Phones 94 and 133 Corner Fort and Broad Streets

I must
have 'em
done with
Day & Martin's

Preserves & makes the leather Waterproof
giving a polish SECOND TO NONE



WON'T SOIL HANDS OR CLOTHES

Marine Engines

If you are in the market for a Marine Engine buy a
FAIRBANKS-MORSE
When you buy this you have an engine which is manufactured in Canada and guaranteed by a most responsible firm. Consider what this may be worth to you.
WE CAN GIVE YOU BETTER VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY THAN YOU CAN GET IN ANY OTHER ENGINE
Call and see us or write for Catalogue

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.
COR. YATES AND BROAD
Warehouse Phone 1611 Phone 82

2 H.P. Marine Engine COMPLETE PRICE ONLY \$90

You should not lose time in investigating this offer. Just the kind of engine you need for a small launch. It is complete in every detail, with all salt water equipment, runs smoothly and is reliable. Come in and let us tell you more about it, and remember we build Launches of all kinds at a reasonable figure and outfit them complete. Drop us a postal for further information.

THE HINTON ELECTRIC Co., Ltd.
911 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

"LIVERINE" EFFERVESCENT SALINE

This most refreshing, invigorating and purifying of Fruit Salts should be in every household and in the grip of every tourist.
Acceptable to the most delicate stomach and as palatable as a beverage.
A splendid remedy for sea-sickness. 50c per bottle at this store.



CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST
1228 Government Street. Tels. 425 and 450.



The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Sirs,—
I have been using Barley Bread since it was first offered for sale and like it much better than white or brown bread made from wheat flour alone; it has a peculiar quality, which is that in the process of mastication it separates quickly into a condition that enables the stomach to complete digestion easily and without experiencing any distress. I believe Barley Bread from flour made by this process, will become one of the world's staple foods.
Yours truly,
JOHN LAW,
Editor and Proprietor Tillsonbury Observer

That Peculiar Quality

Is easily accounted for—it is because nature has, by means of germination, changed about ten per cent. of the starch in this flour to grape sugar, or in other words, predigested that portion of it, therefore the stomach finds the task easy to digest the remainder. We have many other statements confirming these facts.

Ask your baker for a Barley Loaf.
Your grocer for a 10-lb. sack Barley Flour; recipes in every sack.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. LIMITED.

Women Pioneers

Mrs. Moffatt, the subject of this sketch, has seen the growth of Victoria from the time the first timber was cut for Fort Camosun till the last pretty bungalow was finished on what was then an impenetrable forest.
As a very little girl her father, Captain McNeill took her from her home in Nisqually to see the place where the new fort was to be built. Her memories of that first visit are very indistinct. A few years after, however, Captain McNeill went to England with his sailing ship, the Cowlytt, and his wife and children came over in the Hudson's Bay steamer on their way to Fort Simpson. The first factor in charge, Mr. Ross, had died, but Mrs. Moffatt remembers seeing Mrs. Ross. After leaving supplies for the new fort the steamer left for Fort Simpson. Many months must have passed away before Captain McNeill arrived from England for the northern outpost, bringing with him everything needed at the fort for the next year. With her load of furs and with the captain's family as passengers the good ship was soon again on her way south. This time her destination was Fort Vancouver on the Columbia. Here she was loaded with wheat and other produce from the farms in the fertile Columbia valley, and sailed for the Russian post of Sitka, calling at Fort Simpson on her way. The ship was sent to England, but Captain McNeill remained in Sitka as an agent of the company. His wife and children, of course, stayed with him. The children spent a very pleasant winter in their northern home. The Russian officials were kind, and the boys found playmates among their sons. The girls were not allowed so much freedom, but recollections of the grand balls at the hospitable home of the Russian governor are still cherished.

It was not long after this that Mrs. Moffatt, a handsome young Irish gentleman, one of the company's clerks began to admire the young girl, now blossoming into womanhood. She



MRS. HAMILTON MOFFATT.

ed by the little girl of long ago. Monsieur Papoff she still remembers as a friend of her father.

The next four years were spent in the cased fort of Stickeen. This was an anxious period. The Indians were not too friendly, and when orders came that the Hudson's Bay Company were to abandon the fort they were terribly enraged. They armed and painted themselves, and all Captain McNeill's diplomacy scarcely availed to prevail upon them to allow the little company to embark unmolested. In war paint, with daggers and guns, the men formed into lines from the gate of the fort to the shore. Not a word was spoken as the terrified women and children hastened fearfully between their ranks to the ship. However, no attack was made, and the passage to Rupert's river, on the north coast of Vancouver Island, where coal had been discovered, and Captain McNeill had been ordered to build a fort, was safely made.

Here the young people watched the men from Victoria as well as those who had come from Stickeen, clearing the space for the new post, building fires to burn the rubbish and smooth-

however, did not remain long at Victoria. Captain McNeill made arrangements for the education of the younger children, sending some to England, where a dearly loved brother died, and a younger sister went to board with Miss Langford at Colwood, who taught a school for young ladies.

With her mother and father Miss McNeill went to Fort Rupert, of which Captain McNeill was made factor. There, she remembers meeting Mrs. Muir and Mrs. Dunsmuir as well as others of the old timers, who have since passed away. With needlework and household duties, the days of their stay in this retired place passed away pleasantly. Mr. Moffatt was transferred to Fort Rupert, and the young people soon became lovers. The happiness of the weeks and months that sped away before, with the consent of her parents, the young lady was engaged to be married to the young man, who was then a clerk in the Hudson's Bay Company.

Mr. Moffatt was promoted to the charge of Fort Rupert, and Captain McNeill went to Fort Simpson to receive Mr. Work. The voyage up the coast was made in the steamer La-bouchere. The life at these coast forts was not lonely. Mrs. Moffatt says. The factor's wife had plenty of servants. Vessels from England arrived at intervals with stores, and visitors from the forts on the coast came during the summer. The winters, indeed, were long, but when was ever a prospective bride short of occupation?

The wedding took place in due course, Captain McNeill was relieved of his post at Fort Simpson and the family came to Victoria. Mr. Moffatt was already there and very soon there was a grand wedding. The bride's trousseau came from Honolulu. Her bonnet was of white shirred satin with a rich floral veil. The bride herself was of the most exquisite style of that bygone time.

Bishop Cridge performed the ceremony and Miss Jane Douglas and Miss Margaret Work were bridesmaids. The best men were Mr. Benjamin Pearce and Captain Swanson. Governor Douglas, with all the Hudson Bay people were present as honored guests. How few are left! The reverend clergyman to whose congregation Mrs. Moffatt has ever since belonged, still lives, honored and beloved. Groom and groomsmen are no more. On Easter Sunday, Mrs. Dallas, then Miss Douglas, one of the bridesmaids, passed away and Miss Work, who, as Mrs. Jackson lived long in Victoria, died some years since.

But there were no melancholy reflections to dampen the spirits of the happy young couple who then began life's journey together. The life of the officials of the Hudson Bay company was a wandering one. Mr. Moffatt was placed in charge of Kamloops. From there the long journey by stage and boat took them to Stuart's lake. Here, at Fort St. James, they lived four years. The scenery was very beautiful in summer the varied foliage and blossoms of the trees, and in autumn the berries and bright tints of the leaves, were very different from the fir-clad heights near the coast. In winter the deep snow was a never ceasing source of wonder. The ice-covered lakes were often pierced with holes where the Indians watched for the fish which, frozen and raised on high platforms among the trees, formed a large part of the store of winter food, both for the men and the Indians. At the fort itself there was no want of company. Chief Lache Ogden, who was in charge, had four daughters and there was an unusually large number of clerks. Mrs. Ogden, a very quiet, was a motherly woman and was good to the young matron from the coast.

There were, merrymakings, too. The first dance was an occasion never to be forgotten. The young ladies of the fort sat on one side of the long room, the men on the other. Mr. Ogden, though an old gentleman who played the part of chief musician, sat on a raised platform. Then, very ceremoniously, the young gentlemen approached the lady of his choice and, with a low bow, requested the honor of a dance. Then, the four were on the floor and the feet were flying to the music. Seeing that Mrs. Moffatt was shy, Mr. Ogden himself resigned his fiddle and insisted that she should be his partner. But, gay and kind as they were, the people of this fort spoke the French-Canadian tongue, and for the first time in her life, the young wife was lonesome. She missed the music of the waves and the kiss of the sea-breezes. When the last long winter was over and the boat came to the edge of the frozen lake, she could scarcely wait to say good-bye. But she was not to go without receiving a proof of Mrs. Ogden's kindness. Mr. Ogden, himself, had died during their stay. The mistress of the fort would not let her guest walk across the lake. She had her son take out the carriage. The dogs in bright harness and jingling bells were brought out and soon were proudly galloping across the smooth snow, carrying the western woman in the fur-lined sleigh. Mrs. Moffatt left forever her home in the interior. But the journey was long and tedious. Day after day Captain McNeill came to the wharf to await the arrival of his daughter and her husband in the Gaerpride, and as often returned disappointed. At last the day arrived when whether the old father or the young couple were the more rejoiced, it would be hard to tell. The old sailor, trader and factor had made his home at his beautiful tract of land at Shoal bay. He had sent his sister in Boston for the furniture and there in ease and comfort he spent his declining years.

Mrs. Moffatt was again among friends and relatives. Sisters and old schoolmates welcomed her. Mr. Moffatt received a position in the Indian agency and the couple made their home near the waterfront of James bay. But death divides the nearest and dearest. It is twenty years since Captain McNeill passed away. Almost to the last he was active and his hair was but slightly tinged with grey. It is twelve years since Mr. Moffatt died. Of him it might be said, many years of his life were spent in the wilderness.

"And thus he bore without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman."
Though she has many kind friends and kind relatives Mrs. Moffatt lives alone, dwelling much on memories of the past. Yet a keen observer of the world around her. Appeals to her charity are seldom unanswered and she is to be met at many gatherings where women are engaged in working for the cause of the helpless or afflicted. But, perhaps, nothing gives her more pleasure than to meet once more a survivor of the little band of girl friends who attended school at Fort Victoria nearly sixty years ago.

On Wednesday afternoon the Provincial Executive of the King's Daughters held their quarterly meeting at their rooms on Fort street. Mrs. E. S. Hasell, acting for the provincial secretary, Mrs. Geo. Shaw, occupied the chair. There were present Mrs. D. B. Wilson, district secretary of Vancouver; Mrs. Dickinson, district secretary for Victoria; Miss Wilson, of Duncan; Mrs. L. H. Hardie, treasurer, and Miss Leitch, recording secretary. The report of the local committee on the Benevolent Home was presented. The plans had been submitted and approved and it was hoped that before autumn the building would be completed. A discussion as to whether the institution should be called a Convalescent Home or a Cottage Hospital arose and it was decided to bring the matter up at the convention of King's Daughters, to be held in Victoria on the 3rd and 4th of June.

The report of the committee in charge of the Daffodil and Spring Flower Show showed that when all expenses were paid there was a balance of \$200. Of this \$100 was devoted to the building fund.

In response to a request from the Y. W. C. A. for aid towards the salary of a travelers' aid secretary, a grant of \$12 for this year was made.

The hearty thanks of the Order were tendered to the management of the Empress, not only for the use of the Palm Room, but for the courteous attendance which had so greatly lightened the labors of the members.

The management of the Flewin Nursery were thanked for the fine exhibition which added so greatly to the beauty of the show and all the kind friends who generously sent gifts of flowers or helped during the day.

It is hoped to make the Spring Flower Show an annual event and that the success of this season will induce larger numbers of gardeners to take part in future.

Dark and Bright

There are only two kind of people in the world—the people who live in the shadow and gloom and those who live on the sunny side of the street. These shadowed ones are sometimes called pessimists; sometimes they are called melancholy temperaments; but, wherever they go, their characteristic is this—their shadow always travels on before them. These people never bear their own burdens, but expose all their wounds to others. They are all so busy looking down for pitfalls and sharp stones and thorns on which to step that they do not even know that there are any stars in the sky. These folks live on the wrong side of the street. And yet it is only twenty feet across to the other side-lark, where sunshine always lies. —Newell Dwight Hillis.

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REMARKABLE RECORD

Of Ye Olde Firme Heintzman & Co. Pianos

Ye olde piano manufacturing firm of Heintzman & Co. was established in 1850 (59 years ago), and for over half a century have employed only the very best material and labor, consequently produce but one grade of pianos, namely—the very best money and skill can make.

The place that the Heintzman & Co. Piano holds with the world's greatest artists is unrivaled by the place it holds in the hearts and homes of citizens of culture the wide Dominion over. No piano has been so highly praised by those most capable of judging of the merits of a piano. The great many artists who are constantly visiting Canada are unstinted in their praise of these instruments, and invariably make a Heintzman & Co. their choice.

This piano has been the choice of all great artists in their tours through Canada, and the demand for these

pianos comes from the cultured class of society, whose taste is not satisfied with anything inferior.

A piano that will measure up to so high an ideal is a piano every piano buyer ought to resolve on purchasing, and be satisfied with no other.

These pianos contain the Heintzman & Co. patent Agraffe Bridge, also the Heintzman & Co. patent repeating action, both personal invention of Mr. George C. Heintzman, who personally supervises his piano factory, thus insuring the very best workmanship that can be had.

It should require no argument to convince people that a good article costs more than a poor one; and, as Heintzman & Co. make the very best pianos, they cannot compete with many others in the mere question of price.

Messrs. Heintzman & Co. have no desire to compete in prices with manufacturers of cheap pianos. This point should be distinctly understood. While their pianos are the best that can be made, in reality only moderate prices are asked for them.

M. W. Walitt & Co., Ltd., have been the sole agents for Ye Olde Firme Pianos for over 25 years, and will be pleased to show you these pianos at their spacious warehouses on the second floor of the building occupied by them at 1004 Government Street.

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And affirms the claimed quality of bread made with the best bread flour on the market:

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The Best Meats at the Best Prices

Griffins' All Pork Sausage ..10c	Griffins' Frankfort Sausage ..10c
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Mild Cured Corned Beef..... 6c	Fancy Trimmed Loins Pork.....12½c
Bolling Beef, Briskets..... 6c	Young Pork, mild pickled.....12½c
Bolling Beef, Neck..... 6c	Beef Shins for Soup..... 3c
Beef Shins for Soup..... 3c	Legs or Loins Mutton.....15c
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MOFFET'S BEST HUNGARIAN FLOUR, per sack, JUST NOW\$1.75

ISLAND POTATOES, very good, per sack.....\$2.25

ALBERTA CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 pounds for.....\$1.00

PICNIC HAMS, very choice, per pound.....12½c

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WE AIM TO PLEASE

Our constant aim at this market is to please everybody. Nothing but the best quality meats being sold, while the most courteous treatment is accorded to everybody. Everything sold here is direct from the ranchers of British Columbia.

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Weight of Large Cake of White Swan Soap 1008 lbs.

Names of Prize-Winners will be announced in Monday evening and Tuesday morning Papers



SMART STRAW HATS

Of all the nobby styles in Men's Hats to be seen this season, none can be mentioned in the same breath with any one of the multitude of smart and dressy shapes we are showing in the

Stetson's Soft Felts Christy's Straws

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And many others of the best American Makes.

THE HENRY CARTER STIFF HAT AT \$3.00

Is without exception the highest value in Canada, and the steadily increasing sales testify to its well deserved popularity.

PANAMAS, in any shape, up from.....\$5.00

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The Sporting World

SHRUBB DEFEATS FRENCH RUNNER

English Sprinter Shows St. Yves His Heels From Start and Handily Wins Race

FRANTIC CROWD CHEERS OLD BRITISH ATHLETE

Game Gaul Tries to Regain Lost Ground, But Finishes In Rut

ENTRY LIST FOR SEATTLE MEET

Local Athletes Wishing To Enter May Get Blanks at Victoria Sporting Goods Co.

The following entries for the indoor athletic championships of the Pacific Northwest association of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be contested at the Seattle national guard armory on May 6th, have been received and blanks are ready for distribution to the local athletes who wish to compete, at the Victoria Sporting Goods company:

Open Events

Fifty-yard dash, 300-yard run, 1,200-yard run, pole vault, 16-lb. shot put, 600-yard run, 50-yard high hurdles, 50-yard low hurdles, 1,200-yard relay, 10-mile Marathon race, four laps indoors at start, and four laps indoors at finish.

Special Events

Events open to registered athletes, members of high schools: 50-yard dash, 1,200-yard relay, 4 men.

Events open to registered members of the Grammar School Athletic league—50-yard dash, 500-yard relay, 10 men.

Events open to athletes of the army, navy and national guard—Wall scaling contest, 8 men teams; 1,200-yard relay, 4 men.

Events open only to registered members of Y. M. C. A.'s—1,200-yard relay, 4 men.

Events open to any registered athlete under the age of 18 years—50-yard dash; 1,200-yard relay, 8 men.

Special Inter Class Events

Lincoln High school, 1,200-yard Inter-class relay, 8 men; Broadway High school, 1,200-yard Inter-class relay, 8 men; Franklin High school, 1,200-yard Inter-class relay, 8 men; University of Washington, 1,200-yard Inter-class relay, 8 men.

Chase Discharged

Augusta, April 24.—Hal Chase was discharged from the smallpox hospital here today, and left this afternoon for New York. He said he would be in Monday's game.

Shrubbs Finishes Strong

The pace had slackened considerably, and the time for the distance was slow. St. Yves sprinted again during the fourteenth mile, and for a brief time, he drew away, but Shrubbs let out a link and soon caught him. Shrubbs finished the fourteen miles in 1:20:17.

In the last mile the Frenchman reduced Shrubbs' lead to one and a half laps, but when the gun was fired for the last lap, Shrubbs showed that he had plenty in reserve by the going and regaining half of his loss. He finished the race in 1:26:12, with a lead of one and three-quarter laps. St. Yves' time for the fifteen miles was 1:27:58.

James P. Eccles, of Yonkers, won the five mile race which preceded the big one. His time was 27:37 2-5. Thirteen runners started.

OLD COUNTRY RESULTS

London, April 24.—

First Division.

Bradford City 2, Nots county 2.
Blackburn Rovers 2, Newcastle United 4.
Sunderland 2, Prestons-Northend 1.
Notts Forest 4, Middlesbrough 2.
Aston Villa 2, Manchester City 1.
Bury 4, Sheffield Wednesday 2.
Everton 4, Leicester Fosse 2.

Second Division.

Barnesley 1, Wolverhampton 1.
Blackpool 2, Grimsby Town 2.
Chesterfield Town 2, Gainsborough 1.
Clapton Orient 3, Bolton Wanderers 2.
Derby County 2, Fulham 1.
Glossop 3, Birmingham 1.
Leeds City 3, Oldham Athletic 0.
Stockport County 0, Westbrompton 0.

Tottenham Hotspurs 3, Bradford 0.

Southern League.

Reading 1, Westham United 0.
Norwich 5, Brighton and Hove 1.
Worcester 5, Crystal Palace 2.
Bristol Rovers 3, Bradford 2.
Coventry 0, 5, Luton 2.
Millwall 1, Portsmouth 1.
Newbampton 3, Exeter 1.
Northampton 2, Plymouth Argyle 1.
Southampton 3, Leyton 0.

CANADA'S FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN

Gladly Testify to the Great Value of "Fruit-a-tives."

Hon. Senator Costigan (member of the Cabinets of five Premiers of Canada), says: "Fruit-a-tives is the only medicine I ever took that did me any good for Constipation."

Mrs. J. R. Flock (widow of one of the most prominent physicians in London writes: "I was a constant martyr to Stomach Weakness all my life and no physician could cure me, but Fruit-a-tives gave me entire relief and I strongly recommend this medicine."

Mr. James Dingwall (Superintendent of St. Andrew's Sunday school in Williamstown, Ont., for nine years) states: "I am now over eighty years old, and I can strongly recommend Fruit-a-tives for Bile and Kidney Trouble and Chronic Constipation."

Mr. H. Marchessault (High Constable of Quebec), testifies: "I suffered for ten years with Severe Pain in the Back. Nothing did me any good until I tried Fruit-a-tives."

Mr. W. J. McComb (the leading merchant of Trenton, Ont.) writes: "I was a martyr to Headaches—consulted doctors—wore glasses—without the slightest relief. Then I took Fruit-a-tives and this remedy cured me."

This is the kind of evidence that convinces. Dealers everywhere have "Fruit-a-tives." 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. Sent post paid on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

PIMLICO TRACK OPENS RACE SEASON

Baltimore, April 24.—The opening of the spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico this afternoon, marks the beginning of the racing season in the east this year.

The recent rains made the track heavy, but even with fast going, there has been little, if any improvement in the class of horses gathered, the change in the racing situation in the East having brought to Pimlico many distinguished racing colors that have not been seen in the famous old course for years. Chief among these are the sires of August Belmont, chairman of the Jockey Club.

YANKEE NAVY CREW MAKES STRONG SHOW

Annapolis, Md., April 24.—That the naval academy has a winning crew and one that must be reckoned with in the inter-college races of the coming season, was developed in the initial race on the Severn this afternoon when the Navy Varsity simply ran away from the New York University eight and looted home. They came in over twelve lengths ahead of their opponents in 9 minutes, 12-5 seconds.

Baseball Goods

We have the finest line of baseball goods in the city and the prices are right. Give us a call before you select your goods.

Agents for Perfect Cleveland Imperial and Rudge Whitworth Bicycles.

Special prices on fishing tackle.

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920 Government Street. Opposite Weiler Bros.

BASEBALL SCORES AND CLUB STANDING

The following is the standing of the teams in the various leagues:

Northwestern League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Vancouver	5	1	.834
Seattle	4	2	.667
Spokane	3	3	.500
Aberdeen	3	3	.500
Portland	2	4	.333
Tacoma	1	5	.167

American League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	4	2	.667
Detroit	4	2	.667
Boston	4	2	.667
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	3	3	.500
Chicago	2	4	.333
Cleveland	2	4	.333
Washington	2	4	.333

National League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cincinnati	4	2	.667
Boston	4	2	.667
New York	3	3	.500
Chicago	3	3	.500
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	3	3	.500
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	2	4	.333

Pacific Coast League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Los Angeles	12	9	.571
San Francisco	10	9	.526
Portland	10	9	.526
Sacramento	10	9	.526
Vernon	8	12	.400
Oakland	8	13	.381

Northwest League.

At Tacoma—Vancouver, 9-0-3; Tacoma, 2-4-2.

At Seattle—Seattle, 16-17-8; Portland, 6-6-6.

At Spokane—Spokane, 7-8-6; Aberdeen, 6-10-5.

National League.

At Brooklyn—New York, 0; Brooklyn 2. Raymond, Durham and Schlei; Rucker and Berder. Umpires, Rigler and Tray.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 0; Cincinnati, 1. Madox and Gibson; Fromme and McLean. Umpires, Klein and Kane.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 0. Foxen and Doolin; Lindaman, Dyer, McCarthy and Powerman. Umpires, Johnstone and Cusack.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 5. Reese and Bresnahan; Brown and Moran. Umpires, O'Day and Emslie.

American League.

At New York—Washington, 0; New York, 17. Johnson and Keely and Blankenship; Lake and Kleinow. Umpires, Evans and Hurst.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 3. Sutton and Easterly; Waddell Bailey and Criger. Umpires, O'Laughlin and Kerin.

At Chicago—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 1. Batteries, Sullivan and Jones; Speer and Schmidt. Umpire, Perrine.

At Boston—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 1. Plank and Thomas; Arrellanes and Spencer. Umpires, Egan and Connelly.

Eastern League.

At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Providence, 6. Batteries, Minter and Beulow; Lavenger and Fitzgerald.

At Toronto—Toronto, 1; Newark, 3. Batteries, McGinnity and Starnes; Multer and Kriehl.

At Rochester—Rochester-Baltimore game called off in the 11th inning, account of darkness; score 5 to 5. Batteries, Barger and Butler; Messaut and Myers.

At Baltimore—Jersey City, 1; Buffalo, 0.

AN UNLUCKY MARKSMAN'S TALE

Moral Derived From Shoot Of Victoria Gun Club When the Favorite Lost

The setting sun was shining on his bent head. He was sitting on the banks of a narrow turbulent stream, typical of southern Vancouver Island, eyes fixed on the boiling waters, his elbows planted on knees and hands covering his face. He was the picture of dejection.

His thoughts of himself were anything but rosy. A few short minutes before he had taken a place on one of the Victoria Gun Club's teams in the opening shoot of the season at the Langford Plains traps. Then he had been happy and full of confidence. Now there broke upon him the unwilling ears the rattle of musketry. The last shots of the closing contest were being fired. "D—n!" he ejaculated. "Why was I fool enough to think that I could go in and win without any practice. I was a clump. No wonder the boys were disgusted. It's a wonder they didn't do more than get sarcastic and hint that I was throwing the game. And those unfortunates team-mates of mine—well, their patience was to their everlasting credit."

Having let loose this soliloquy the humbled sportsman joined the crowd at the club and received the exuberant greeting and parried the pointed shaft leveled at his head with a few gruff words. Their effect was silence for, being interpreted, they inferred that the disgruntled one was prepared to take on the crowd, collectively or individually, administering to one and all a severe beating. His stalwart frame and his broad shoulders indicated that he might be able to keep his promise.

The trouble all arose at the beginning of the local club's first shoot at the plains. Victoria shotgun artists gathered from far and wide for the great event. The man who had proved such a disappointment to himself and his partners had been invited to be one of a team. Readily he had acquiesced. Carefully and with the air of a practiced hand he had made ready and, the initial bird being sprung, eye was after it like that of

EX-CHAMP TRAVIS REGAINING OLD FORM

Lakewood, N. J., April 24.—Finlay S. Douglas, of the Apawamist club, this afternoon, won the first division cup in the spring tournament of the Lakewood Country club, defeating F. C. Jennings, Nashua, 8 up and 5 to go.

The gross prize in the handicap went to Walter J. Travis, Garden City, former British and American champion. His 75 was the best medal card of the week.

Finals were played today in all four divisions of the golf tournament of the Country club of Lakewood in addition to the semi-annual handicap at 18 holes, which enlisted about 90 players.

In the first set, Finlay S. Douglas, Apawamist, defeated Park Wright, Buffalo, 5 up and 4 to play, and H. L. Guff, of Philadelphia, was beaten.

HIBERNIAN CHAMPS HANDED A PACKAGE

Coquitlam Gives Island Leaders Good Beating On Brockton Football Field

Vancouver, April 24.—The Hibernians, champions of the second division of the Vancouver District Football League, were knocked out at the completion in the semi-final round with Coquitlam at Brockton park this afternoon, receiving a thorough beating from the country team. The score was 3 goals to nil.

All goals were scored in the first half. Perkins, Stewart and McKenzie found counting for the visitors. The Hibernians, who were short three regulars, were outplayed all the way. The visitors were strong at defence and had an easy time taking care of the champion's forwards, while their attacking division was too fast for hostesters. Coquitlam will not meet Western Island in the first of cup competitions.

Sant Ana, Cal., April 24.—The will of the late Mme. Helen Modjeska, the actress, which has been filed for probate, was executed on August 26, 1908, and leaves \$4,000 to a sister in Poland and \$1,000 to each of the children of Ludwig Ond of Los Angeles, a nephew. The remainder is left to her husband, Count Bozenta. The value of the estate evidently has dwindled since the will was made as yesterday it was placed at \$5,000, consisting of three acres of land in Orange county, California, silverware and a note for \$1,000.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld. Ly.

Wholesale Dealers in

GENERAL HARDWARE

Iron, Steel, Tubing Chain, Wire Rope

Corner Government and Johnson Streets Victoria

NEW SPRING SHIRTS

We are showing an immense range—very latest shades and patterns—perfectly fitting garments at exceptionally reasonable prices:—

SOFT FRONT SHIRTS, newest style.....\$1.50 and \$1.25

NEGLIGES, collars attached.....\$1.25, 85c and 75c

BOYS' SOFT FRONT SHIRTS.....\$1.00, 85c and 75c

BOYS' NEGLIGES, collars attached, \$1.00, 75c, 65c and 50c

SEPARATE STIFF COLLARS, white and colored, each.....25c



W. G. Cameron, The Cash Clothier

561 JOHNSON STREET.

CRICKET

Everything the cricketer requires here for this splendid game. I carry Duke & Son's celebrated goods—the best English make. Call here and see this fine collection of Bats, Balls, Gloves, etc.

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Advertise In THE COLONIST

Robin Hood Flour, Canada's Newest Greatest Flour, Continues to Grow in the User's Favor

"Robin Hood Flour" started out well. It made an immediate impression by its "goodness," by the amount of bread it makes in comparison with other flours, and by the sweet, mealy flavor of the loaves made from it.

When you are using add more water than with the flours you formerly bought. Then note the result. You get more bread, of more nutritious quality.

We are sending our staff of "Robin Hood" girls to every home in Victoria to let you know something about this wonderful, satisfying flour; to tell you why it has been so sensationally successful, and to get your order for a trial bag. Be sure you give them an order. It will prove its value. And "Robin Hood Flour" is sold under a positive guarantee. Your money back if not satisfied after two fair trials.

Every woman in Victoria ought to be using Robin Hood Flour now. If you haven't tried it start now. Order a bag the next time you buy flour. You will certainly be delighted with it. And remember that "this DIFFERENT flour" is always guaranteed.

Made of Saskatchewan's Best Wheat "Robin Hood Flour" is in Every Way a Superior Flour

Saskatchewan Flour Mills Co., Limited
MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

will be the Western terminus of one of the greatest transcontinental railway systems on the continent. It offers the same opportunities to investors now as did San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver a few years ago.

The townsite is owned by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the government of British Columbia. Between 2,000 and 2,400 lots will be offered for sale by auction in Vancouver, B. C., May 25th to 29th. The terms are one-quarter cash, balance one, two and three years with interest at 6 per cent.

All titles are absolutely indefeasible, which means that the government of British Columbia guarantees all titles. Purchasers may enter into possession immediately after making the first payment.

Maps of the townsite are now ready for distribution. Write:—

C. D. RAND,
Agent for Government and Railway,
Vancouver, B. C.

30,000 Head of Cattle

every year are obtained from one of our ranches alone for making BOVRIL. This number is supplementary to large numbers slaughtered in Australia and New Zealand to provide the raw material needed for BOVRIL.

In order to save cost of transportation, the first processes in the manufacture of BOVRIL are carried out where the cattle are raised at our own factories on our cattle ranches.

Do not accept any substitute for

BOVRIL



You Will Be Well Pleased With Your Shoes

If you get them right here. For the next few days we are selling:

Ladies' Lace Boots, Regular \$2.50
and \$3.00, Now for

\$1.50

GOOD WORK SHOES FOR MEN, box
kip\$2.50
MEN'S TAN AND BUCKLE OXFORDS, \$4.00
to\$5.00
MEN'S KANGAROO BLUCHERS, Goodyear
welt, \$4.00 to\$6.00
MEN'S RUSSIA CALF AND WILLOWS CALF,
\$4.00 to\$5.50
LADIES' WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS, kid
tip\$2.00
LADIES' BROWN CANVAS OXFORDS, kid
tip\$2.00
LADIES' CHOCOLATE OXFORDS, all styles,
\$1.25 to\$4.00
BOYS' BOX CALF LACE BOOTS, hard to
beat\$2.25
30 PAIRS MEN'S SPIKE RUNNING SHOES.
Price\$3.00

Why you should buy your footwear at our Store: Because we sell solid leather, and that tanned well.



JAMES MAYNARD

Odd Fellows' Block 1313 Douglas St.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Vaudeville by Amateurs

The entertainment to be given at the Victoria theatre next Wednesday, the 28th inst., will be given under the distinguished patronage of his honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Duns-muir, Premier and Mrs. McBride. The governor's box is to be decorated with flags, amongst which will be the Bethel flag of the British and Foreign Seamen's society, one of the oldest societies in the world. Mrs. Duns-muir being the patroness of the Ladies' Guild of Victoria. Mrs. (Captain) Troup, assisted by many ladies, among whom are Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Herbert Kent, Mrs. H. Pooley and Miss Heyland, have been indefatigable in their exertions to make this entertainment a success artistically, and they hope the public will help them in making it a financial success as the object undoubtedly is a very deserving one.

The programme is of an unusual character. Unlike most amateur concerts usually of a serious standard, this one is more intended to amuse the audience with refined comicallities. Mrs. Donald Lamont, a favorite with Victoria audiences, will take a part in the programme.

The programme is as follows:

1. Who Is Who, or All in a Fog. One act farce.

Characters

Mr. Simonidis Swanhopper.....
.....Mr. D'o Rochfort
Mr. Lawrence Lavender.....
.....Mr. J. Heyland
(A valet.)
Mr. Bloomfield Brambleton.....
.....Mr. C. E. Berkeley

Miss Cicely Brambleton.....
.....Miss C. Rochfort
Matilda Jane (the housemaid).....
.....Miss Viva Blackwood

2. Impersonations.....

.....Mr. Barrington Foote

3. The Cowboy Lady—Illustrated Song
Mrs. Roy Troup.

4. The Glowworm—spectacular musical number: Solist, Miss Netta Heyland; chorus, Misses V. Hickey, W. Troup, H. Heyland, N. Lugin, A. McGurdy, Messrs. J. Cumble, A. McGurdy, Holmes, Deane and Angus.

5. Harry Lauder's Songs.....

.....Mr. Cuthbertson

6. Song—Selected, Mrs. Donald Lamont

7. A Near Shave—One act musical farce.

Characters

Ebenezer Addresshaw (a barber).....
.....Mr. Jephson
Josiah Giggins (a corporal).....

.....Mr. C. Goss
The Bride-elect.....Miss V. Goodwin
God Save the King.

Amateur Dramatics.

One of the best theatrical performances ever given in Dunsmuir was presented by the Cowichan Bay Amateur Dramatic society last Wednesday to provide funds for the enlargement and improvement of the agricultural hall. It was a comedy in three acts, entitled "Valentine," written by George Cheeke, J.P. of Shawnigan Lake.

The entertainment attracted a large crowd and was pronounced a splendid success. The lines introduced witty repartee which, ably interpreted by those portraying the several roles, kept the audience amused. The plot while for the most part in a light vein had a touch of the heavy drama, thus giving the participating opportunity to illustrate their ability.

All the characters were well sustained. The acting of Mrs. Parry as "Crackers" and the author as G. Ashim was quite beyond the ordinary run. The scenery was painted especially for the occasion by G. Springett. He also presented the Agricultural association with a beautiful new drop curtain on which is shown Cowichan Bay and valley and the mountains beyond the lake of that name.

An amateur orchestra consisting of Mrs. Prevost, Mrs. W. Morton, and Mrs. G. O. Day treated the audience to some admirable music before and after the acts, while Mrs. Prevost and Mrs. Springett rendered a number of selections for dancing which was continued until the early hours of the morning. Mr. Marsh supplied the refreshments.

Owing to the heavy expense incurred in the preparations the amount that will be devoted to the work that is contemplated on the hall was not large, aggregating a little over thirty-five dollars.

Arion Club.

The Arion club will give the third concert of the 17th season on Thursday, May 6th, instead of May 20th, as originally planned. This change is necessary as on May 10th the theatre passes into the hands of a stock company for sixteen weeks. Although the time is short, yet the members are working hard, rendering the times a week, and hope to keep up to the standard. A number of new compositions will be sung as well as some old favorites.

"The Catspaw"

A large audience is anticipated at "The Catspaw." St. John's hall, Tuesday next, and those intending to be present, if they desire good seats, should book those seats at the earliest opportunity on the premises. The Manus jewellery store, corner of Douglas and Johnson. The audience will be certain of a good laugh, in spite of the fact that the motive of the play is a serious one, and several of the situations are of a strongly emotional nature. The play will be tastefully staged, and the Plover Mandolin and Guitar Orchestra will add to the enjoyment of the evening.

Victoria Concert Band Tonight

The following program will be rendered at the Victoria Theatre tonight, commencing at 8.15 p. m.

1. Grand March—Al Fresco.....Gasto

2. Overture—Jolly Fellows.....Appo

3. Vocal Solo—"The Lord Is My Light".....Ellitson

.....Mr. Gault.

4. Grand Selection—Evening Idylls, Sunset, Evening Festivities, and Dreamland.....Barnhouse

5. Patrol—The Passing Band.....Keith

6. Reading—Trouble in Amen Corner.....

.....Miss M. Robinson.

7. Suite de Valse—Love's Entreaty.....Huffer

8. Caprice—Shadow Ballet.....Bendix

9. Vocal Solo—Face to Face.....Johnson

.....Miss H. Johns.

10. Selection—The Gypsy Baron.....

.....Strauss

11. March de Concert Explorer.....Jewell

The Arion Club.

A criticism of the last concert given by the Arion club was unavoidably omitted from last Sunday's Colonist, and at this late day only a passing reference can be made to it. On the whole the concert was very successful.

as all the entertainments of this excellent organization are. The absence of some of the more prominent members was noticeable, yet a difficult and varied programme was admirably rendered. Possibly there was rather a more artistic appreciation of tone values exhibited than on most previous occasions, and the leader, Mr. E. H. Russell, appeared to enter even more fully than usual into the thoughts that were in the composers' minds. Mr. Gideon Hicks was heard to advantage in his bass solos, although his voice did not show its customary steadiness. It was just as sweet, just as sympathetic, just as pure and as flexible as ever. Mrs. Lottie Ashby Ohlck, of Tacoma, was the soprano soloist. She has a voice of much sweetness in its middle and lower register, and exhibits good training. She would be wise, if she values quality of tone more than uncritical applause, to leave her highest register severely alone, for while she can sing pretty high, her voice loses its beauty in the effort necessary to accomplish that object.

Pantages Theatre

Mr. T. Daniel Pawley, one of the best known actors and play producers in America, is sending one of his selected little companies to Pantages this week, a fact which will appeal to all lovers of high-class legitimate acting. The play is "A Day with the Knights" or "Fifteen Thousand Dollars Reward," and is one of Cottrell's masterpieces. The company is composed of that stirring actress, Miss Virginia Thornton, assisted by W. L. Thorne and Ray Sutherland, names all familiar to followers of the best in drama. This one number on the programme should take all Victoria to the Pantages.

Lew Woods, the great ventriloquist, with a regular family of wooden assistants; Ella Garrison & Co., in a comedy sketch; Thomas & Payne, whirlwind dancers and comic shouters; James Dixson, "The Old Pal," and a double set of funny moving pictures complete a classy looking bill.

Mr. and Miss Brown, of London, England, who were out here last year, are contemplating another visit this summer to Mr. Brown's sons in Saskatchewan. If they make the trip, it is probable that they will again come on to Victoria, with the beauties of which they were much charmed.

THE EMPIRE'S FRUIT

Proposal to Establish a Central Emporium To Handle Crops In London

The question of establishing an Imperial emporium in London where all the characteristic fruits, tinned and fresh, and other produce of Britain's overseas dominions, would be permanently on sale retail is raised in a communication from a correspondent.

Our correspondent points out that every year an Imperial fruit exhibition is held in the metropolis at which there are stands with tempting displays, and that similar natural products may be seen at museums, but there is no central depot where overseas Britons resident in London or home-buyers can purchase the delicacies which may have excited their interest. He therefore suggests that a representative Imperial emporium should be established.

Mr. D. W. Addison, the secretary to the Tasmanian Government Office in London, to whom the suggestion was submitted, said: "If the idea is as excellent one, but it would have to be carried out by private enterprise. Before the days of the Franco-British exhibition, South Australian honey was a drug in the market here. But when it was offered at the exhibition it was sold in a few minutes on one afternoon alone reaching a total of 1,400 lbs."

The agent-general of another important Colony said he thought the idea would one day be carried out, but that he feared it was not practicable at present.—London Mail.

ROYALTY MEET

GEN. BOOTH

Head of Salvation Army Received In Audience At Buckingham

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, who will be eighty years old next Saturday, was received in audience at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday afternoon by the Queen and Empress Marie of Russia, says the Overseas Mail. The following statement was afterward issued at the international headquarters of the Salvation Army:

"The interview was of considerable length and full of interest. The Empress was greatly interested in the general's recent visit to St. Petersburg, and anxious to learn whether the introduction of the army to Russia was likely to be the result. The general informed the Empress that the army's work would be commenced in Russia shortly, unless some insuperable difficulty presented itself.

"Both their Majesties listened attentively to the general's account of some of the recent successes of the army's labors, and expressed their warmest wishes for its continued prosperity."

General Booth, in an interview afterwards, spoke of his plans for the coming year. His birthday was spent at home, but he addressed a great meeting in the Albert Hall on April 22. After this he will travel through the kingdom in order to hold a series of councils with his officers. Then he is to go on another of those motor tours which have proved so successful, visiting various towns in the Midlands, Wales and the south. Afterwards, the general, despite his eighty years, proposes to travel once more across the Atlantic. He desires to go through Canada to Vancouver, thence south to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego, and back to the Atlantic coast through the United States.

The celebration of the general's eightieth birthday at the Albert Hall on April 22 took the form of a service of thanksgiving, with a kind of miniature pageant illustrating the history of the Salvation Army.

Conrad Dying

Berlin, April 24.—A dispatch received here from Bozen, Tyrol, says that Heinrich Conrad, the former director of the Metropolitan opera house in New York, suffered an apoplectic stroke on Thursday. His condition is considered hopeless, as he has not recovered consciousness.

87 MILES OF PULP LIMITS

The Company has acquired 55,669 acres of Pulp Limits on Quatsino Sound, northern part of Vancouver Island, covering almost 100 square miles of the choicest standing timber of British Columbia and representing one of the most valuable assets of any pulp and paper mill in the world. In order to encourage the development of the wood pulp and paper industry in British Columbia the Provincial Government placed a yearly rental of \$12.80 per section on these vast limits instead of \$140.00 per section, as provided under a timber license. In addition the Company is given the privilege of cutting cordwood for a period of ten years on a stumpage basis, of 15c per cord instead of 25c, also exemption from taxation for a number of years, and the right to a 40-acre townsite and other special privileges. In addition to the vast pulp limits the Company has also acquired the right to a 20,000-inch water record capable of developing approximately 15,000 horsepower on Marble Creek, Quatsino Sound, which passes directly through the great pulp limits. The water record, amounting to \$2,916.75; Government lease rental, amounting to \$5,556.90, and the survey and cruising approximately \$18,000, have all been paid up to date. A conservative cruise of these vast limits show approximately 1,500,000,000 feet of spruce, hemlock, cedar, larch and fir, and reasonably guarantee to the company a permanent source of raw material for over half a century. These great limits place this company in the front rank of the leading pulp and paper mills of the world. At present wood suitable for the manufacture of wood pulp is worth from \$6.00 to \$9.00 per cord through Ontario and Quebec, and range from \$9.00 to \$15.00 per cord through the United States. In 1908 almost 1,000,000 cords of wood for the manufacture of pulp was imported into the United States from Canada, and the question of securing sufficient wood for the manufacture of pulp is a matter that is perplexing the minds of both Canadian, European and American manufacturers. Expert foresters have estimated that at the present rate of cutting the American forests will be thoroughly depleted within the next fifteen years and the same inroads are being made on the European and Canadian forests. Five years ago pulp wood could have been secured through the States of Michigan, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Virginia for \$5.00 and \$6.00 per cord. Today it is

difficult to secure it at \$12.00. Every ton of chemical wood pulp requires two cords of four-foot wood. The paper mill which we are now erecting at Quatsino Sound when fully complete will consume approximately 3,000 cords of wood per month. As a matter of fact it is the consensus of opinion of every expert authority on the manufacture of wood pulp and paper that owing to the decline of the Eastern forests it will only be a question of time before British Columbia and the States of Washington and Oregon will be the leading producers of wood pulp and paper in the world. At present there are six great mills in Washington and Oregon giving employment to hundreds of people and representing over five million dollars capital, and yet they are unable to produce sufficient paper for their local markets. In 1908 the Seattle Times purchased 4,000,000 lbs. of news paper from the Laurentide Pulp & Paper Co., Grandmère, Quebec, while the Los Angeles Times and other papers were obliged to secure their product from the Eastern mills 3000 miles away.

Our vast pulp limits and splendid water power not only enable us to turn out News and Wrapping Paper from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per ton lower than Eastern Canadian or American mills, but likewise assure us of permanent supply of pulp wood at a nominal price per cord, while no one can even predict what the value of wood in the Eastern Provinces or the United States will be within ten years. At present News paper can not be laid down in British Columbia in carload lots under \$56.00 per ton, while the cost of manufacture will not exceed \$30.00 per ton. No industry, not even mining itself, has yielded as large and permanent dividends as the manufacture of wood pulp and paper. At present it is absolutely impossible to purchase stock in the majority of the operating paper mills of Canada and the United States, and there is no question but that the Preferred Stock which we are now offering will pay at least from 25 to 50 per cent dividends. Those wishing reservation on the first issue of 300,000 Preference Stock must make application at once to the fiscal agent. We are now rushing work on the first unit of the mill and are confident that the pulp plant with a capacity of 100 tons of pulp will be in operation by December 1st of this year.

We now offer for subscription

The Remainder of the First Issue of

300,000 PREFERENCE SHARES

In Blocks of 100 Shares at \$1.00 per Share

Payments.—Fifteen Per Cent On Application, Fifteen Per Cent in Thirty Days.

Balance, 10 per cent per month until fully paid. The Preferred Stock is entitled to a cumulative dividend of 7 per cent, payable out of the net profits of the Company before any dividend is paid on the

Ordinary Stock, after a like amount has been paid on the Ordinary Stock, both Stocks thereafter participate equally.

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strongest advertisement they could have.

"You'd be surprised to see the staff that is

kept busy, day in and day out all the year round—cleaning, cleaning, cleaning.

"The windows, floors, walls, ceilings, machinery, etc.—all speak volumes for the sanitary conditions under which Christie's Biscuits are made.

"It's a picture to see the 'Christie Girls'—over three hundred of them—in spotless white. Each girl is supplied with two complete uniforms a week from the firm's private laundry.

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evidence of the unusual care which is taken to preserve absolute cleanliness.

"It was explained to me how every ounce of raw material is tested, and how, at each step throughout the process of mixing, baking and packing, the Christie quality is jealously guarded.

"I am convinced that if every woman in Canada could visit the Christie factory as I did, they would not think of using any but Christie's Biscuits in future."

The best Grocers everywhere in Canada have Christie's Biscuits. Sold in bulk, by the pound, or in moisture and dust-proof packages.

Christie, Brown & Co., Limited

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

Forty Years Ago

British Colonist, April 26, 1869.
The Saanich coal mine bids fair to become an "institution." The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 160 feet and a seam of coal, of good quality and five feet in thickness, struck.
Our Indian visitors have paddled away with their presents. A great many datus were given away, and the canoes were piled high with bags of biscuits, blankets and tin cups. Among the visitors were several of the Kuyusatt tribesmen, the villagers whose hands are still wet with the blood of our shipwrecked countrymen and women on the west coast of the island.
Yesterday morning at 9.30 o'clock, Mr. Eden White, manager of the Colonial hotel, in the absence of, at San Francisco, of Mr. Drilard, made the discovery that the room of the hotel had been robbed during the night of \$350 in gold coin and British Columbia and British Bank notes. Suspicion fell at once upon a man named Robert Burns, a chamberman, who had been employed about the hotel for some six or seven weeks, and upon searching his room he was not to be found. It was speedily ascertained that Burns left the harbor in a whaleboat lent by the ferryman at 2.30 yesterday morning and rowed only by himself and another man named William Shaw. The thief went away disguised as a gentleman, he having purchased Friday "on tick," a "spick and span" black suit of the latest fashion, for which we are sorry to say, he forgot to pay. The money lost belonged entirely to Mr. Drilard; none of the guests in the hotel suffering to the extent of a dollar by the robbery.

Social and Personal

Mr. W. F. C. Wright, from Soemenos, B.C., is on a short visit to the capital.
Mr. T. W. Johnston, from Quatsino, is visiting in the city.
Mrs. T. O'Linn, from Tipperary, Ireland, is visiting in the city.
The Misses Pooley went over last week to Vancouver for the horse show.
P. W. McLagan, of Montreal, is a guest at the Empress hotel.
P. H. W. Sayo, of London, Eng., is a guest at the Empress hotel.
R. Baxter went out to Sidney by the V. & S. railway yesterday afternoon.
C. E. Redfern left last night for Vancouver on a short business trip.
P. A. W. Laye, of London, arrived in town yesterday. He is a guest at the Empress.
Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, of Vancouver, are visiting the city. They are staying at the Drilard.
Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, went over to Vancouver last night on the Charmer.
W. Younger, of Winnipeg, who has been in the city on a business trip, left last night on his return to the east.
Harry Briggs, of the R. P. Rithet company, left last night on a business trip to Nelson, B. C.
The Misses Taylor were among the outgoing passengers by the V. & S. railway yesterday afternoon.
J. Holroyd arrived in the city yesterday morning. He returned home by the afternoon V. & S. train.
Thomas Hubbard was among the outgoing passengers by the E. & N. train yesterday.

E. A. Purkis, of Winnipeg, is a guest at the Empress hotel, arriving last night.
Among the provincial visitors to the city is J. B. Wallace, of Kelowna, who is staying at the Dominion.
E. Harrington and his wife, of Kamloops, are staying at the Dominion hotel.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin, from Los Angeles, are staying for a few days with friends in town.
Mr. W. S. Norman and Miss Marjorie Norman, from Spokane, are visiting in Victoria.
Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cleghorn, from Tacoma, are spending some little time in Victoria.
Major and Mrs. T. Farnip, from Cleveland, are on a short visit to relatives in town.
Mr. S. R. Fahnestock, from Chicago, is visiting in the city and while here is making the Drilard his headquarters.
Mr. James Gaudin left recently for the north, where he will spend the summer months.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. P. Hempsen, from Portland, Ore., are spending a few weeks in Victoria.
Mr. W. R. Totsen, Mrs. Totsen and Mr. A. McLaughlin, from Ganges Harbor, are in town and are staying at the Balmoral.
Mr. R. S. Coxon, of Vancouver, who has been spending some little time in the city, returned to the Terminal City yesterday.
Mr. D. C. Milligan, Mr. C. Lederburg, and Mr. J. Clarke, from Otter Point, are enjoying a visit to Victoria, and are registered at the Dominion.
Mrs. Hazell went up to Duncan yesterday to be present at the flower show there, and was accompanied by Miss Leach.
Mrs. Bald, who resides at the Drilard hotel, left for Vancouver during the week, where she will spend several months.
Frederick Abbot and N. H. England, of London, Eng., arrived in the city last evening. They are registered at the Balmoral hotel.
Among the visitors to Victoria arriving yesterday evening is Dr. G. H. Worthington, of Toronto, who is staying at the Dominion hotel.
W. Jennings and his wife, two Winnipeggers, arrived in the city last night and are registered at the Dominion hotel.
W. J. Hagan and Mrs. Hagan, of Cowichan, are registered at the King

Edward hotel. They arrived on the noon E. & N. train.
William Grant, of Edmonton, came over from the mainland yesterday, and is staying at the King Edward. He expects to be here several days.
R. A. Ogilvie, erstwhile of Victoria, who has been in the city for the past few days, returned to Vancouver last night.
Mrs. E. Chase and Mrs. D. S. Thomas left yesterday via the Northern Pacific on an extended visit to Buena Vista, Col.
Sidney Forrester leaves this afternoon via the North Coast Limited for New York whence he will sail on the Lusitania on a business trip to England.
Dr. J. Glendon Moody and Mrs. Moody came over from Vancouver yesterday. They are staying at the Empress.
A. J. Dawson, of the Standard of Empire, and C. E. Stoer, are staying at the Empress hotel. They arrived yesterday.
John A. Gibson, postmaster of Nelson, and one of the best known of the old timers of Kootenay, is paying a visit to Victoria. He is a guest at the Empress.
On Friday Miss Dorothy Gardiner entertained a few friends at a box party at the Grand, after which they enjoyed afternoon tea with her in the palm room at the Empress.
Mrs. J. A. Stratton and her son arrived by the Chippewa from Seattle on a visit to her mother, Mrs. E. B. Marvin, having just returned from Europe.
J. A. Macdonald, M. P. P., leader of the opposition in the local legislature, arrived in town last night from Rossland, and is staying at the Empress hotel.
Mr. and Mrs. Boulbee, from Vancouver, are staying with Mrs. Boulbee's parents, Major and Mrs. Nicholas, at their residence in Montreal street.
W. Hennessy, wife and maid, brother of the Hennessys, the famous manufacturer of brandies, left last evening via the C.P.R. for New York, whence they will sail on their return to the old country. They have been making an extended stay at the Empress.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carmichael, of Alberni, arrived in the city last night from Vancouver, where they had been attending the horse show. They purpose remaining in the city for a week before returning to their home at Alberni.
The fifteen annual primrose ball of the Companions of the Forest, held last Wednesday evening at the A. O. U. W. hall, was the most successful

event the club has ever held. The hall was well decorated and there were about one hundred and fifty couples in attendance. Some very pretty costumes were seen. A dainty buffet supper was served at 11 o'clock, the table being decorated with the colors of the order, ferns, Easter lilies and primroses. The committee in charge of the affair was: Stanley Churtin, Mrs. Arthur Manson, Mrs. A. C. Chislett, Mrs. R. Bryden, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. A. Yarwood, Mrs. Curtis and J. Levy.
Christ church, Vancouver, B. C., was the scene of a charmingly pretty wedding on Saturday, when Miss Claire Charleson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Charleson, became the bride of Mr. Ray Rome, accountant of the Eastern Townships bank. The bride wore a very modish old rose Rajah silk and smart French hat, the bridesmaid, Miss Geraldine Cambie, looking very stylish in fawn Rajah silk and becoming hat. Mr. Jenkins performed the duties of best man. The church was beautifully decorated with Easter lilies and palms. Mr. Evans presiding at the organ. A number of the young friends of the bride and groom repaired to the handsome home of the bride's, Haro street, where a jolly hour was spent toasting the happy young people and viewing the many lovely gifts. The bride's traveling frock was a tailored grey suit and pretty hat. Mr. and Mrs. Rome left for the south on the afternoon train, on their return they will take up their residence in the Stanley Courts, Vancouver.

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Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

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That proof of taste and refinement which Goldwin Smith found in Canada is apparent in Semi-ready apparel. The fabrics are always of patterns which will appeal to the most cultured mind.

The finest productions from the makers of British worsteds are found in the Semi-ready Sack and English Walking Suits at \$25.
The made-in-Canada Blunoz Serge suit at \$20 is an evidence of correct expression in a business suit.

B.W. Williams & Co.

Clothiers and Hatters, Exclusive Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring

614 Yates Street, Victoria



¶ Ancient habits and customs are hard to stop and still harder to change.
¶ The genesis of fashion began with Joseph's coat of many colours. Adam's fig-leaf was ready-made and was not really fashionable. "Ye tailor of ye olden time" made clothes somewhat as the custom tailor makes them to-day. "Semi-ready" made the first great change.
¶ Men's ready-made clothing has been the synonym for shoddy cloth and shabby making. "Semi-ready" is not ready-made.
¶ To-day most men know that they can buy in the Semi-ready shop a better tailored garment, of finer design and better cloth quality, than most tailors can possibly make.

"What you want—when you want it"

Semi-ready Tailoring

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

922 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

Fairfield Estate—New Subdivision

ON THE MARKET FOR THE FIRST TIME

A subdivision containing twenty-one very large lots beautifully situated in a sheltered spot one block from the car, park frontage. Terms one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, at seven per cent. Prices \$1,000 to \$1,500

FAIRFIELD ESTATE—Buy in the new subdivision at foot of Government House. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years at 7 per cent. \$450 upwards.

Gorge Rd. Subdivision Yates Estate

Only seven lots left at \$150. Others held at from \$175 upwards. Very easy terms. Discount for cash: Allowance made of \$100 per acre, and \$50 for half acre lots.

WATER FRONTAGE—Cheapest on the market. Inside city limits, one block from the car line. Price, per acre\$1,500

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

FARMS—ASK FOR PRINTED LIST

TO LET

Good Houses Unfurnished and Furnished

TO LET

UNFURNISHED

VERRINDER AVE.—A fine, well built, two storey house, containing ten rooms, modern conveniences; rent\$35.00
1603 JUBILEE AVE.—A most desirable house of eight rooms, two storeys, modern; rent.....\$30.00
LOVERS' LANE—Nice, picturesque locality, good two-storey house, containing eight rooms, modern; rent\$20.00
CRAIGFLOWER ROAD—A splendid location, good house, two storeys and eight rooms, modern; rent\$19.00
524 HILLSIDE AVENUE—An excellent dwelling, containing eight fine rooms, two storeys, modern; rent\$23.00
1218 QUADRA ST.—A very desirable six-roomed house, two storeys, modern; rent.....\$20.00

1330 RUDLIN STREET—An exceptionally good house of six fine rooms, 1 1-2 storey, modern; rent\$25.00
614 LANGFORD AVE.—A very homelike dwelling; 8 good rooms, modern, two storeys; rent \$23.00
1025 YATES ST.—Nice locality, 1 1-2 storey house, containing seven excellent rooms, modern; rent\$30.00
1216 QUADRA ST.—A good six roomed house, two storeys, modern; rent\$20.00
1133 YATES ST.—Good location, a pretty five-roomed bungalow, lawn, fruit trees, etc.; modern conveniences; rent\$20.00
CAREY ROAD—Six acres and small house, would lease for two years at rental of \$10.00 month.

FURNISHED

DALLAS ROAD—Splendid six roomed dwelling with bath, pantry and other conveniences; fully furnished throughout, to rent for five months from May 1st; rent\$52.50
HENRY AND CATHERINE STS.—Nice five-roomed cottage, beautifully furnished, piano, etc.; all modern conveniences, to rent for four months from May 1st; rent.....\$30.00

NEAR BEACON HILL PARK—A charming five-roomed bungalow, containing bath and pantry, etc., very nicely furnished, will lease for one year at rental per month of\$42.50

STORE TO LET

YATES AND QUADRA ST.—Good corner store with good living rooms above; rent.....\$25.00

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Telephone 1076.

Money to Loan.

Fire Insurance Written.

130 Broad St.

UNIVERSITY PARK

Thirty-one and a half acres at Mount Tolmie for sale at \$840 per acre, or lots of about an acre for

\$900 Per Lot

Adjoining new university, close to new car line. Property all meadow land, high, level, good slope, with fine view. An ideal location for a country home.

Further Particulars at

PEMBERTON & SON

634 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

326 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

MONEY TO LOAN

\$ 700
\$1250

\$1500
\$1600

\$2000
\$5000

or more at lowest current rates on Improved City Properties

Established 1858

A. W. BRIDGMAN

Telephone 86

41 GOVERNMENT STREET

LUCK LARGELY — A MATTER OF — COMMON SENSE

In nine cases out of ten when a man is called "lucky" it is simply a case of common sense and foresight.

To illustrate this point, take the men who bought real estate in Victoria several years ago when the city apparently had no future—they backed their judgment with their money and won. More recently, three months ago in fact, those who bought lots in Fairfield Estate have doubled their money. Is it luck in such cases? Most assuredly not—just common sense and good judgment.

If you call on us we will show you a number of "snaps" right now where you will make money if you buy.

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

634 VIEW STREET,

P.O. Box 307

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written.

W. C. BOND

TELEPHONE 1092

R. W. CLARK

FOR
TWO
DAYS
ONLY

Two Choice
Water-front Lots

Constance
Cove

60 x 120 each

\$1,500

BOND & CLARK, 614 Trounce Avenue. :: Telephone 1092
Local Agents for Pacific Government Lands and Concession Corporation, Ltd.

TO RENT

Well Furnished Eight Roomed Modern
House on Gorge
Road

TO RENT

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 663

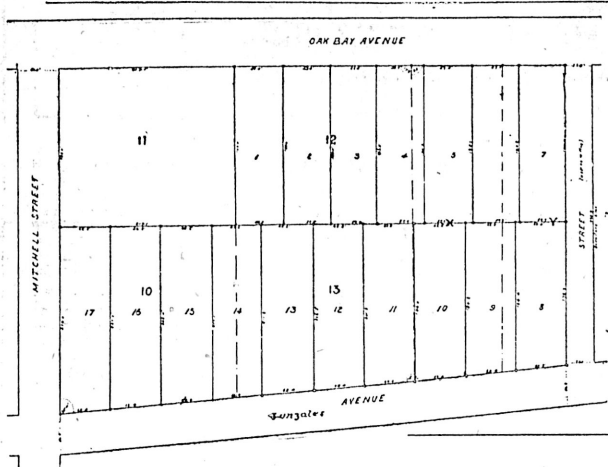
VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

TELEPHONE 633

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE



New Sub-Division on Oak Bay Avenue

Large lots of about one-quarter acre, between Mitchell street and "Norwood." Lots on Oak Bay Avenue are 58 x 196 feet

Price \$20 Per Front Foot

Lots on Gonzales Avenue, 62 x 233 and 178 feet. Price \$10 to \$15 per front foot.

Terms extending over eighteen months will be given. This property is situate on the best part of Oak Bay Avenue, and has facilities for water, sewerage and electric light. Also affords a magnificent view of the mountains.

ESTABLISHED 1890

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

TELEPHONE 30

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.



BARGAIN



Ten acres and new six-roomed, storey and a half bungalow; water laid on from well to house. About four acres good land, balance rocky.

Suitable for Poultry and Small Fruit

This property is about four miles from town in a very picturesque position, Situate on the Burnside Road. Price \$3,500; \$2,000 cash, bal. on mortgage.

SWINNERTON & MUSGRAVE

Successors to Swinnerton & Oddy

1206 GOVERNMENT STREET

PHONE 491

Bargains for the Home Seeker

SIX ACRES of cleared land 3½ miles from the City Hall on good road. New house and barn, good team of heavy horses, harness and wagon, one single driver and buggy and harness, one single buggy, one single wagon and heavy single harness, one plow, two milch cows, one heifer 1½ years old, crop of potatoes and oats planted, good water, good soil. Terms. Price\$3,600

SEVEN ACRES, 3½ miles from the City Hall, cleared fruit land, adjoining properties held at \$500 per acre, this is a remarkable bargain and we will sell for a few days, on easy terms, at\$1,750

NEW SEVEN ROOM MODERN HOUSE—On a fine large lot within five minutes walk from the post office. A bargain on easy terms, at\$3,800

FINE LOT ON LANGFORD ST., Victoria West, boulevards, sewers, etc.,\$500

FIVE ACRES IMPROVED, house, etc.,\$3,500

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUNCE AVENUE

TELEPHONE 1377

Here is a BARGAIN No doubt about it!

A fine corner block of very choice property on Fort Street car line, 165 x 200 feet, frontage on two streets. Sewer, city water, electric lights and granolithic walks.

This would make three fine lots on which three good houses could be built, and even four if thought advisable. This is a splendid speculative proposition, as property very close to this and no better is held at \$1,000 per lot.

We strongly advice you to look into this offer, and use your own judgment. \$1,800 will take this whole block on easy terms.

We firmly believe this to be a money maker.

LATIMER & NEY

629 FORT STREET COR. BROAD

Home in the Park

Choicely situated on Heywood Avenue, with beautiful boulevard, shade trees, cement sidewalks, and Beacon Hill park for a playground at your front door. The house is practically new, heated throughout by hot air furnace. Bungalow style, seven rooms, parlor, diningroom, den, kitchen, reception hall, and pantry downstairs; upstairs three bedrooms, and bathroom. Nice lawn, garden and fruit trees. Lot 60 x 120. Cottage is choicely built and well finished, and could not be duplicated for less than \$2,600. It is worth \$2,000, and will increase very much in value as property facing Park is very limited. Owner will sell for

\$4000

One-half Cash—Balance on Mortgage

T. P. McCONNELL

Corner Government and Fort St. (Upstairs).

QUADRA STREET

SOUTH OF TOLMIE AVENUE—LOTS 54 x 141

Price \$350 Each

\$35 cash, \$10 monthly.

Healthy high position, excellent view, good soil, fine old oaks. Five minutes from car line

615 Fort St. **E. A. Harris & Co.** 615 Fort St.

WANTED—\$6,000 at eight per cent. First class security, conservative valuation \$25,000.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—New house on Chaucer street, well finished, sideboard, bathroom, stone foundation, all modern conveniences. Very pretty location. Terms, \$400 cash, balance \$20 per month. Price.....\$1,900

FIVE ROOM COTTAGE—Well built, electric light, all modern conveniences, close to townhall, frontage on two streets. Terms. This is a very good buy at \$1,600

THREE LOTS, on Bushby Street, adjoining waterfront. Terms. For the three.....\$1,450

Howard Potts

731 Fort Street

Phone 1192

THE GRIFFITH CO.

Room 11, Mahon Building

Tel. 1462

REALTY

TIMBER

INSURANCE

ACRES

No. 179—Seventy-five acres near Elk Lake, at, per acre\$65

No. 197—151 acres on Sooke River, 30 acres of good land\$1,500

No. 167—Ten acres fine land three miles out on good road\$3,500

No. 173—5,000 acres of good land on Graham Island, at per acre\$6

No. 19—Five acres in high state of cultivation, on good road within five miles of town. Good five-room house, 100 bearing, young trees. Lots of small fruit.....\$3,500

Timber

Timber

WANTED

FROM OWNERS

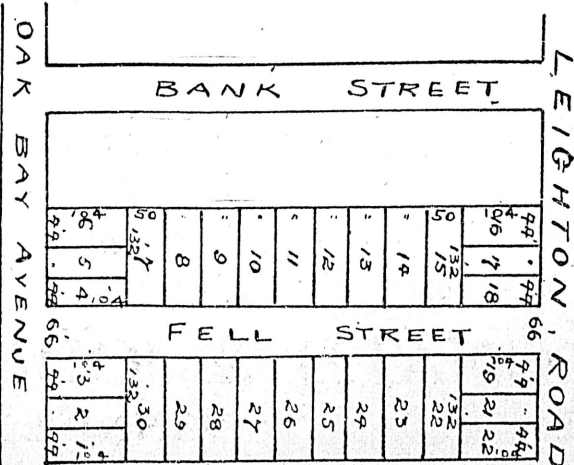
Good and well located timber for responsible buyers. Will either buy or sell at right prices

Western Finance Co.

Phone 1062.

LIMITED.

1236 Gov't St. (Upstairs)



For Sale TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

Cheapest Lots on the Market

Price \$500 to \$600, Terms

Very desirable building sites

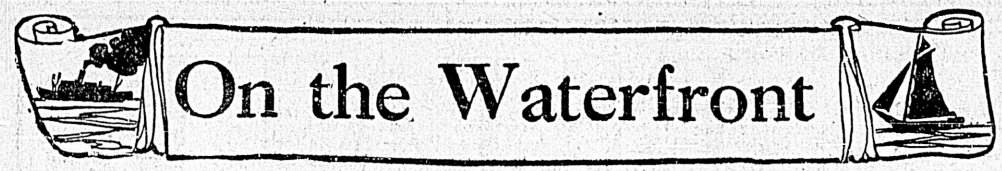
Sole Agents

COLES & ODDY

P.O. Box 167

1205 BROAD STREET (Next to The Colonist Office)

Telephone 65



JAPANESE GET MANY SEALS

Big Catches Being Made by Schooners Hunting Off the Coast of Alaska

SITKA INDIANS ARE LUCKY

Took More Than 400 Skins in Two Days—Few Victoria Schooners On Grounds

The Japanese sealing schooners at work on the Fairweather grounds off the Alaskan coast have been making big catches, according to advices from Sitka. The Victoria sealing fleet in the north is the smallest sent out. The vessels include the Jessie, Pescawha and Thomas F. Bayard, the Vera having gone a few days ago to ship her Indian crew on the west coast and proceed to the other grounds, and the Eva Marie is preparing to sail in a few days. A despatch from Sitka says: The largest seal herd seen for years on the Alaskan coast is passing Sitka, going north to the breeding grounds at the Pribilof Islands. The vanguard of the seal herd reached here yesterday. The herd is passing quite near to the shore. The Sitka natives have killed more than 400 seals during the past two days. They will sell the hides at about \$30 apiece. As the herd will probably be about three weeks in passing the Indians will reap a rich harvest. Several Japanese sealing schooners are following the herd, and the Indians report that the Japanese are constantly encroaching within the three-mile limit. There is not a revenue cutter in the entire district to prevent the Japanese from poaching. The Japanese schooners mentioned in the despatch includes the two recently reported on this coast, in one of which Capt. J. C. Voss, formerly of this city, is in command and the Matsuo Maru, which put into Esquiwot two weeks ago. The Japanese fleet is the largest that has come across the Pacific.

PLANNING RECEPTION OF JAPANESE SAILORS

Crews of the Aso and Soya To Be Well Entertained At the Golden Gate

The Japanese bluejackets, expected to reach San Francisco Saturday next on their way to Victoria, will spend an enjoyable time at San Francisco, according to the programme announced by the Japanese government. Yesterday a meeting of army and navy officers, municipal officers and representatives of all civic organizations was held in the Golden Gate to prepare for the reception of Admiral Iijima, commanding the Japanese training squadron, now en route to this port. Banquets, balls, excursions to every near-by point of interest, athletic carnivals, street illuminations and every other variety of amusement that the minds of the reception committee can devise will be provided for the Japanese sailors. In honor of the Japanese admiral and his officers will be great social events, and the time of the visitors will be taken up almost completely with a round of amusements. The United Railroads company announced that the Japanese sailors would be carried on all lines of the company in San Francisco free of charge during their stay, their uniforms being sufficient to pass them over the roads. The same action will be taken by the ferry companies, giving the sailors an opportunity to wander through the suburban towns at will.

PURITAN CHARTERED

Bark Lying at Vancouver Will Carry Lumber From British Columbia To Melbourne

The British bark Puritan, which has been at Vancouver since early in February, has been fixed by Bowring & Co. to load lumber at a British Columbia port for Melbourne. Her charter

WHY ECZEMA PATIENTS SUFFER

No Wonder They Despair—But Cure Has Now Been Found.

It is a strange thing about eczema. After wasting money on nostrums, dosing the stomach or smearing on greasy salves for years, many a skin sufferer gives up in despair. He says: "What is the use, some may be cured, but my case is hopeless." But a trial of the simplest remedy—just a little oil of wintergreen properly compounded (as in D.D.D. Prescription) will wash away that itch. In fact, it will take away the itch immediately, the instant D.D.D. is applied. Read this letter from Mrs. G. J. Hut-ton, of Renfrew, Ont.:

"Jan. 15, 1906. "Since I was a child nine years old (and I am today thirty years old) I have suffered with Eczema in my hands. I have spent money on all kinds of medicines and ointments, but I find nothing equal to D.D.D. I have used five bottles and today my hands are perfectly healed. I shall never be without it in my house and will always recommend it to my many friends and neighbors who suffer from this awful torture, Eczema."

Now, if there is anyone in your town suffering with eczema, ringworm, tetter, psoriasis or poison ivy, tell this sufferer not to sit back and say, "I have tried everything, there is no cure for me." Tell him to write for a free sample bottle of D.D.D. Prescription. The D.D.D. Laboratory, Department V. C., 23 Jordan St., Toronto. For sale by all druggists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless
April 24th.
Cape Lazo, 8 a. m.—Cloudy, light southeast wind; bar. 30.01; temp. 45; sea smooth; north-bound, 3 a. m. Princess Beatrice; 8.05 a. m., a steamer south-bound.
Point Grey, 8 a. m.—Cloudy, southwest wind, thick and cold; bar. 30.03; in, Cowichan at 6 a. m.
Tatoosh, 8 a. m.—Light west wind, thick; bar. 30.19; temp. 45; out, a steamer, 4.20 a. m.; in, a steamer, probably the W. S. Porter; 4.36 a. m., barkentine, probably Archer; tug Sea Lion with a barge in tow; Thor in 7.50 a. m.
Estevan, 8 a. m.—Light southeast wind; bar. 30.14; temp. 45; sea smooth; thick, no shipping.
Pachena, 8 a. m.—Cloudy, southeast wind; bar. 30.08; temp. 46; sea smooth; no shipping.
Cape Lazo, noon—Light rain; calm; bar. 30.08; temp. 53; sea smooth; no shipping.
Point Grey, noon—Light rain; wind southeast; bar. 30.08; temp. 52; no shipping.
Tatoosh, noon—Light rain; wind south, 18 miles; bar. 30.18; temp. 46; out, steamer Aorangi at 11.35 a. m.; outside, bound in, steamer Pleiades.
Pachena, noon—Rain, and thick, light southeast wind; bar. 30.09; temp. 46; sea smooth; steamer Otter up at 11.50 a. m.
Estevan, noon—Rain, light southeast wind; bar. 30.14; temp. 47; sea smooth; no shipping.
Cape Lazo, 6 p. m.—Raining; wind south; bar. 30.03; temp. 48; sea moderate; spoke steamer Jefferson at 2.15 p. m., northward, bound.
Point Grey, 6 p. m.—Raining; southeasterly breeze; thick seaward; barometer 30.06; temp. 47; no shipping.
Tatoosh, 6 p. m.—Light rain; southerly wind, 30 miles; bar. 30.14; temp. 43; sea moderate; in, steamer Pleiades at 1.35 p. m.
In, steamer Hydades at 1.55 p. m.
U. S. lightship tender Columbine at 3.55 p. m.
Estevan, 6 p. m.—Light rain; southeasterly breeze; bar. 30.08; temp. 48; sea moderate; no shipping.
Pachena, 6 p. m.—Raining and thick; light southerly breeze; bar. 30.08; temp. 48; sea moderate; no shipping.

was announced yesterday. She is to receive 35 shillings for the voyage. The Puritan has been discharging asphalt at Vancouver from Boston. Shortly after her cargo was dispatched negotiations were on for her fixture to carry lumber from Portland to the west coast, but no agreement on a rate could be made and the negotiations fell through.

SOOKE FERRY HAD AN UNFORTUNATE TRIP

Gasoline Engine Broke Down and She Put Into Beachy Bay With a Hungry Complement Aboard

The newly inaugurated Sooke ferry had an inauspicious start in her new service. The service is maintained by a large naval plinnace, in which a gasoline engine has been placed, and Capt. Daykin is in command. Leaving Victoria on Thursday the Sooke ferry started with four passengers, two of whom were landed at Peddar bay. Off Beachy bay the clutch of the engine broke down and the launch was brought into Beachy bay disabled. While she lay all night long in Beachy bay with her two passengers on board, and there being no food on board, the company hungered until the following day. They slept on board the disabled launch. Meanwhile two passengers awaited at Peddar bay. Word of the predicament of the ferry was learned, and an automobile was sent, which picked up the passengers who were at Peddar bay. Later a launch belonging to Hinton & Company was sent down, and the launch was brought back to the city on Friday night. Repairs are being effected and the ferry will resume service tomorrow morning.

LINERS EXPECTED

Lonsdale Due From Mexico—Several Other Steamers On Way To Port

Four liners are expected to arrive during the present week. The Canadian Mexican steamer Lonsdale is due today from Mexican ports; the Kosmos liner is expected today or tomorrow from Hamburg via South American and Mexican ports; the steamer Gyn-eric is due from Kobe, and on Thursday the Tosa Shikan Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is due. On Tuesday the Tosa Maru sails for the far east. The Shikan Maru brings ten Japanese steerage passengers and 275 tons of freight for Victoria. The Empress of Japan brings 75 saloon and 575 Chinese steerage passengers and 300 tons of raw silk.

BUILDING NEW TUG

Cheminous Lumber Co. Is Constructing Tugboat For General Work To Replace Daisy

Indians at Chemainous have begun work on a new tug for the Chemainous Lumber company for use in towing rafts of logs for the mills and also general towing work. She will be larger than the tug Spray, one of the largest of local towing craft. The engines have been ordered in England through the agency of Ramsay & Pat-ten, of this city.

The new Chemainous tug will, in part, replace the Daisy recently bought by Captain Anderson, of Victoria, and wrecked off Tumbo Island.

Lever's V-Z (Vine Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

TRAWLERS FOR B. C. STATIONS

Steamer Kingsway Leaves England On Her Way To B. C. Waters

The steamer Kingsway, 85 tons, left Fleetwood, England, for Vancouver under the command of Capt. Wilbur Johnson. She will be converted into a trawler for the Pacific Coast Fisheries Company.

The company is building a cold storage plant at Selwyn Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, from where the Kingsway will be operated. It is stated that way will be operated. It is stated that another steamer will also be secured by the company. The fishing company has been operating a station at Bag harbor, near Jedway, for some time past, and some big shipments of clams put up by the concern have been made on the northern steamers.

TEHUANTEPEC WILL FIGHT FOR TRADE

Traffic Arrangement Which Will Divert Cotton Business Via the Isthmus

A stubborn fight for the cotton trade of Texas and the southern states for the Orient will be made by the Tehuantepec National Railroad Company against the transcontinental rail and steamship services of this continent. The company has entered into an arrangement with the Wolvin line, operating between Galveston and Puerto Mexico, the Atlantic port of the railway, and the Mexico-China steamship line, inaugurated with the steamers Atholl, Errol and Shelkh under the agency of Dowdell & Co., local representatives of the Blue Funnel line.

The first steamer of the latter line has just left Hongkong for Salina Cruz, where it will connect with the Wolvin line, the Mexican railway across the Isthmus. The steamer will call at Nagasaki and Kobe. The plan of the new arrangement is to handle the bulk of the Japan cotton import direct from Galveston to the Orient via Tehuantepec, reducing the rail haul by several thousand miles.

It is estimated that the splinters of Japan import from Texas and Oklahoma from half a million to 800,000 bales of cotton annually. Another advantage of the new service is that the system will not come under the scope of the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose ruling that transportation companies must publish their shares of the freight rates received on through cargo has been hurtful to the business.

The New Trade Route

Business on the Tehuantepec railroad has grown apace, the last report for 1905 showing that during last year the traffic between the eastern and western coasts of the United States amounted to fifty million dollars.

The Kosmos line steamers carry a considerable amount of coffee, rubber and other merchandise from Southern America to Salina Cruz, for shipment to Europe via the Isthmian railroad. In order to compete with the Panama railroad the Kosmos line has just completed an arrangement with the Tehuantepec railroad to run direct from Ecuador to Salina Cruz, and the steamer Sebara, now on her way north, which arrived at Salina Cruz on Monday last, was the first steamer to make this trip.

This service has been inaugurated to compete with the Panama railway for the South American business to New York and Europe. At this season of the year the shipments of cocoa beans and ivory nuts amount to many thousands of tons, and the cargo of the Sebara is the first shipped by the Tehuantepec, and the indications are that this route will become a lively competitor of the Panama railway in bidding for the business. There is no doubt but what the Tehuantepec route will get much of the business hitherto directed via the Panama route, because of the splendid dock facilities at Salina Cruz and (Coatzacoalcas) Puerto Mexico, and the speedy and careful manner in which the transit freight is handled across the Isthmus.

Large Steamers in View

It is believed that as soon as the South and Central American freight and passenger business can be well established, the Kosmos line will place their large twin screw steamers on the coast south of here, and that the principal passenger business between South America, Mexico and the United States will be directed by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec instead of the Panama route.

One of the Kosmos line reached Salina Cruz yesterday with 31,000 tons of coffee for Europe from Triumfo and Acajutla, this being the second cargo brought under the direct service. With the energy displayed by the management of the Mexican line it is the opinion generally among steamship men that within the next eight months the Tehuantepec route will control sixty per cent. of the passenger business now held by the Panama railway. Efforts are being made by co-carriers both on the Atlantic and Pacific to direct the trend of passenger traffic from the Panama route to the Tehuantepec route, because of its superior advantages, especially the matter of time, which, by the latter, is much shorter. The present traffic via the Tehuantepec is far greater than it was at first anticipated.

ARRANGED RULES FOR MARITIME WARFARE

Admiral Sakamoto, Who Left For Japan on Empress of India, Delegate At Conference

A distinguished passenger on board the R. M. S. Empress of India, which sailed from the outer wharf yesterday morning, was Baron Vice Admiral Sakamoto, a Japanese naval officer of distinction in the service of that kingdom. The baron had been representing Japan at the international conference held in England to draft regulations respecting the rights of belligerents and neutrals in warfare, with regard to contraband of war, telegraphic apparatus, etc.

Admiral Sakamoto states that the conference widened the powers of bel-

ligerents, at the same time clearly defining the regulations with respect to warfare at sea. They will now be no opportunity for conflicting nations to adjust the regulations to suit themselves.

Three Lists of Contraband.

Three lists were drawn up at the conference, one comprising articles to be regarded as contraband of war, one dealing with conditional contraband and a third covering articles that may not be regarded as contraband. Admiral Sakamoto and the British representatives wanted to have saddle, draught and pack horses treated as conditional contraband, but were overruled.

In the adopted list of conditional contraband are foodstuffs, forage and grain, railway material, fuel and lubricants, balloons, an flying machines, coin, bullion, paper money, figures in the third list, articles that may not be considered contraband of war. Raw cotton, wool, jute, hemp, oil seeds and nuts, rubbers, rawhides, and horns, nitrates and phosphates, metallic ores, and various chemicals are on the list.

Added to these are materials intended exclusively for the aid of the sick and wounded, which may, however, be requisitioned in case of urgent military necessity and subject to proper compensation.

The Question of Seizure.

With regard to the question of seizure, it is laid down by Article 40 that a vessel carrying contraband may be condemned if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume or freight forms more than half the cargo. When not liable to condemnation on account of the proportion of contraband, she may be allowed to continue her voyage, provided that the master be willing to hand over the contraband merchandise to the belligerent warship.

Admiral Sakamoto, with the British delegates, is of opinion that this latter rule will not be applied in many instances, under modern conditions of maritime commerce, the transshipment or destruction of cargo on the high seas is likely to present serious or insuperable difficulties. It might, however, be replied to this that the issue would largely depend upon the quantity of cargo which had to be dealt with. If it were small, there would be no excuse for taking the vessel into port, or more important still, for destroying her.

May Not Be Destroyed.

In this connection by the way, it is now clearly laid down that a neutral vessel, captured and liable to condemnation, may not be destroyed unless the failure to adopt such a course would involve danger to the warship or to the success of the operations in which she happened to be engaged at the time. This, of itself, might be capable of rather lax interpretation, but it is greatly strengthened by a subsequent clause, which requires the captor, prior to any discussion as to the validity of the capture, to show beyond question that he acted in the face of an exceptional necessity.

Should he fail to do so, he must compensate the parties interested, and there will be no examination at all into the question as to whether the capture was justified. The effect of this rule should be most beneficial, for it thus becomes all to a captor's interest to get the vessel into port if in any way possible. By sinking her he risks having to pay compensation for seizing what he was fully entitled to seize.

The question of removal of contraband persons from steamers was also dealt with, following the discussion of the removal of the contraband. It had arisen over the seizure of the steamer Nippon, which was carrying some Russian naval officers. The question of the removal of such passengers from a neutral vessel has always been a debatable one, but it is now clearly agreed that any individual embodied in the armed forces of the enemy may be taken out of a neutral merchant vessel, even though there be no ground for the capture of the vessel herself.

ADDITIONAL STEAMERS FOR MEXICAN ROUTE

Line May Also Be Established on Atlantic Coast to Connect Via the Tehuantepec Railroad.

To handle the increasing volume of freight in transit via the Tehuantepec national railway across the Mexican republic, the Canadian Mexican Steamship company contemplates the placing of additional steamships on the route between Vancouver and Salina Cruz, the Pacific coast terminus of the railway. It is also plans to establish a direct steamship service between Puerto Mexico, the Atlantic terminus of the Tehuantepec route and Eastern Canada. These and other subjects of vital importance to coast business men were discussed at a conference between Mr. Walrod and Capt. Worsnop of the steamship company and two representatives of the Tehuantepec railway in the person of Mr. H. E. Moore, general freight agent, of Rincon Antonio, Mexico, and Mr. E. H. Mundy, general European agent, of London, Eng., at Vancouver yesterday.

The possibilities of the Tehuantepec route as a factor in handling Alberta wheat seeking an outlet through Vancouver were thoroughly discussed, forming as they do one of the main considerations which is prompting the Canadian-Mexican Steamship line to enlarge the scope of its service on the Pacific. The placing of vessels of this line in the Atlantic is due to the rapid growth of traffic between Eastern Canada and British Columbia via the Mexican railway route. It is just possible that the steamship may also make a bid for additional traffic by making San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma ports of call. This service would be furnished by the proposed additional steamers as under the subsidiary arrangement with the Dominion government the vessels now in service are prohibited from calling at any intermediate American ports.

Seek Grain Trade.

It is understood that the visiting railway officials are keenly alive to the export grain traffic and have intimated a willingness to facilitate grain shipments by erecting elevators at the terminus of the railway on the Pacific and Atlantic.

Messrs. Moore and Mundy expressed themselves as well pleased at the rapid increase of trade originating here or in Eastern Canada, Europe and routed via their railway system. Although scarcely a year has elapsed since the opening of the new railway it has become a factor to be reckoned with in the transportation world. Freight rates between here and Europe are described as being equivalent to those via the Suez canal route with greater despatch—35 to 45 days—in delivery.

The Tehuantepec railway has a length of 112 miles. It is owned by English capitalists. On the Atlantic side it has traffic arrangements with

PARCELS

Delivered to any part of the city at

10 Cents

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.
Telephone 129

steamship companies running to Canadian, American and European ports.

LATEST ADDITION TO NORTH PACIFIC VESSELS

Steamer Croix Reaches Seattle After Quick Trip From Atlantic—Will Run To Valdez

The latest addition to the steamships of the North Pacific, the St. Croix, reached Seattle yesterday from New York. She left Coronel on March 31st, and, consequently, steamed the 6,300 miles in less than twenty-one days. This is an average of 300 miles each twenty-four hours and is said to establish a new record from the Chilean coaling port.

The Schubach-Hamilton Steamship Company, which purchased the St. Croix on the Atlantic, announces that the steamer will not be open for inspection for three or four days. Some of her equipment is still to go aboard. As soon as she can be made ready she will be placed on the Valdez run. The date of departure will be announced today, but it is likely that the vessel will be dispatched without delay early next week. It is expected that she can make two voyages to the westward before the opening of the Nome season.

The St. Croix is a wooden vessel of considerable speed and her owners anticipate that she will soon make herself popular with Alaskan travellers. She was purchased for this trade. From Fall River, Mass., where she was lying, she was taken to New York for drydocking and overhauling. This work was delayed by bad weather. At New York the Seattle firm spent a large amount of money in repairs and equipment, the interior furnishings being renewed.

Leaving New York on February 5th, the steamer has made a much longer passage than anticipated. She had heavy weather off the East coast, and had to put into St. Lucia and Montevideo for slight repairs, which required several days at each port. She called at Coronel for coal. Her owners are much pleased at her performance from the latter port, and believe it is but a fair indication of what the St. Croix can do.

TOOK 95 DAYS TO DRIFT FROM HONG KONG

Scarcely Enough Wind To Fill A Sail
Experiences of the overdue Annie E. Smale

The voyage of the long overdue schooner, Annie E. Smale, which occupied 95 days in reaching Port Townsend from Hongkong was one long drift without encountering wind scarcely strong enough to fill a sail. The passage is one of the longest of recent years despite which no hardships were experienced and the crew of eight arrived in good health. Capt. Kalstrop's version of the voyage recounts a wearying encounter with calms.

Seven days of the early passage were lost by putting back toward shore when four days out to land a woman stowaway, who had stolen aboard. The unwelcome passenger was a Japanese and, claiming to be a sister of the ship's cook, begged to be permitted to come to America. The appeal was refused and a return course made until a fishing schooner was encountered that agreed to take the woman passage.

The passage was made toward Luzon and Formosa and ten days were required to pass through the China sea. Upon reaching the Pacific, dead calms were met and, with a westerly current, the vessel was carried back many miles off her course. Capt. Kalstrop's log registers a stretch of twenty-one days when but a mile to windward was made. From the meridian to Cape Flattery thirty days were used. The vessel's hull is unusually foul, owing to her long stay in southern latitudes, and on the course from Cape Flattery to Port Townsend the Smale was passed by the four-masted schooner J. H. Lunsman, which covered the ninety miles in five hours less time.

It is understood that Deputy Postmaster-General Coulter's trip to the Australian states and New Zealand in respect to the All Red line project has not been fruitless. He leaves Australia for London on April 27th. The exact standing of the negotiations will not be made known until Dr. Coulter reaches Ottawa.

A dispatch from Santiago de Chile says that at a meeting of nitrate producers, held at Iquique, 41 votes were recorded in favor of the trust and 46 against it. This means the breaking up of the trust, and free exploitation from April 1st.

The reports of the purchase of the turbine steamers Yale and Harvard for Pacific service have been set at rest by the announcement that the vessels will resume regular passenger service on the Metropolitan line between New York and Boston on May 3rd.

E. E. Blackwood, Atlantic steamship agent, was advised yesterday of the arrival at New York of the Liverpool and London steamship Lusitania with 1,011 passengers.

The Princess Ena, Capt. Whitely, returned yesterday from Prince Rupert, Swanson Bay and northern ports. Landing her cargo of machinery at northern ports, en route south she called at Ladysmith and brought a cargo of coal for the C. P. R. steamers.

The launch Hobo, an oil burner, was launched yesterday afternoon from the wharf below Turner-Becton warehouses. The craft was built by Hutchison brothers, and is intended for the northern trade. She is 41 feet long, of 8 feet beam and her engine is capable of developing 20 h. p.

The Norwegian steamer Thor reached port today, returning to Nanaimo from San Francisco for another cargo of coal.

British Columbia Coast Service

VANCOUVER HORSE SHOW

April 21st to 24th

\$2.50 Victoria—Vancouver and Return \$2.50

Date of Sale April 21st, 22nd and 23rd.
Tickets Good to Return until April 26th.

L. D. CHETHAM, City Passenger Agent,
1102 Government Street

Str. Nidge

Towing done at reasonable rates. Open for charter.
Apply
The LADYSMITH LUMBER CO., Ltd.
Nanaimo.

To the KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS

WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

Steamers from Puget Sound and British Columbia ports connect at Skagway with the daily trains of the White Pass & Yukon Route for White Horse and intermediate points.

The winter service has now been established and passenger and freight stages making tri-weekly trips between White Horse and Dawson connect with the daily trains at White Horse.

For further particulars apply to
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT,
Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND SOUTH PORTS

Leaves Victoria 8 a. m.
S. S. City of Puebla, or Queen, April 28, May 5, 12, 19, respectively. Steamer leaves every seventh day thereafter.
S. S. Governor or President sails direct from Seattle April 30, May 7 and every seventh day.
FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.
ALASKA EXCURSIONS—S. S. SPO-KANE, June 16, July 1, 16, 31, August 15.
ALSO TRIPS ALASKA, THE SOUND EVERY SEVENTH DAYS.
FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA
Connecting at Skagway with W.P. & Y.R. Leaves Seattle at 9 p. m. S. S. Cottage City or City of Seattle, April 26, 30.
Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.
TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE—1117 Wharf Street. Phone 4. R. P. R. R. & Co., Ltd. Agents. C. D. DU-NANN, Gen. Passenger Agent, 112 Market St. San Francisco.

The Canadian-Mexican Pacific Ss. Line

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE

From British Columbia to Mexican ports, also taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to United Kingdom ports and the Continent via the Tehuantepec National Railway.

Sailing from Victoria, B. C., the last day of each month.

For freight or passage apply to the offices of the company, 328 Granville street, Vancouver, or 1105 Wharf street, Victoria.

S.S. St. DENNIS

Will Sail for Northern B. C. Ports

Calling at Bella Coola

—ON—

THURSDAY, APRIL 29th

John Barnsley Agent 534 Yates Street

SEATTLE ROUTE

S. S. Chippewa leaves Wharf Street Dock, behind Postoffice, daily except Thursday, at 4:30 p. m., calling at Port Townsend. Arrives Seattle 9:30 p. m. Returning leaves Seattle at 8:30 a. m. daily, except Thursday, arriving Victoria at 1:30 p. m.

25c EACH WAY 25c

JEBSEN LINE

S. S. "ERNA" 3476 Tons

Sails from Victoria May 7th

For San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama

Very Low Fares. Quick Time.

City Ticket Office 809 GOVERNMENT STREET

Steamer "Don"

FOR SIDNEY, JAMES, SATURNA, MAYNE, PENDER AND SALT SPRING ISLANDS

Direct service to the Islands. STR. DON leaves OAK BAY every Tuesday, Friday and Sunday at 9 a. m. Returning, leaves Mayne Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m. Light freight carried to all above points.

WHITE STAR—Dominion Line

Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool

Canada. May 8, June 13, July 17
Laurentic new. May 15, June 19, July 24
Dominion. May 22, June 26, July 31
Meganic, new. July 3, Aug. 7
Ottawa. May 29, July 19, Aug. 14
Vancouver. June 5
Largest and finest steamers on the S. L. Lawrence route. T. H. Larke, Pass. Agt., 709 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash., or Local Agents.

MANURE

FOR SPRING GARDENING

We agree to deliver large load within a reasonable distance of our stable for..... \$2.50

To points close to stable for \$2

FURTHER PARTICULARS BY TELEPHONING 129

Victoria Transfer Co.

Headquarters For Choice Nursery Stock

CHERRIES! CHERRIES!

The sorts which make Victoria and Vancouver Island famous as a cherry-producing country.

Olivet, Belle Magnifique and English Morello. The real money makers for the commercial fruit grower. We have the genuine stock of the above, and of course all the other leading varieties, such as Lambert, Royal Anne, Bing, etc., in the very finest trees which good cultural methods can produce, and we have lots of them to choose from.

Largest and best assorted stock in the country, both in fruit and ornamental trees.

10 per cent cash discount on all orders above \$10.00.

Catalogue and Price List free for the asking.

NEW SPIRIT IN MILITIA RANKS

Government's Action In Forwarding Field Gun Battery Arouses Enthusiasm

"They are going to send us a field battery of six modern pieces, I see," remarked a member of the Fifth Regiment, in talking over matters military with a soldier friend. "Yes," was the answer, "the Ottawa authorities appear to be awakening to our needs to an

AN IMPERIAL MESSAGE

(Continued from Page Four).

It is practicable. We spend most of our days and some of our nights trying to dovetail it into actual being. We cannot get it immediately. It is given and act on it the next day. It has too far to travel. But we are getting it, all the time, and acting on it, all the time with just as little delay as may be.

A Personal Organ

Let me give you an instance of the sort of thing that I hope makes the Standard of Empire really and truly the Empire newspaper, the personal organ, so to say, of the people of Greater Britain, to make of what they will. A certain government official not very many thousands of miles from this city wrote me at considerable length on the subject of the agricultural community in the Old Country. He urged that many of the farming

news of the opportunities Canada has to offer.

My principals recognized that something quite other than commercial interests are involved in an enterprise such as this. Mr. Pearson's part in the Empire movement has long since shown his attitude. In such cases, and I was in no wise surprised when a couple of months ago he gave his consent to another scheme for bringing home the regular intelligence of Greater Britain to sections of the public at home who might otherwise pass it over, I was in no way surprised, but only exceedingly pleased (though, of course, I knew that it must needs involve a pretty weighty expenditure). It was decided to begin a free distribution of the paper, on a carefully organized system, among all leading hotels, clubs, free libraries, schools of art, institutes, and among thousands weekly in all of what might be called casual circulation; to reach the casual reader, that is, who might not otherwise be reached by our ordinary separate circulation, or circulation in the daily Standard, or otherwise.

Its Tale of Material

It is not very light or easy work, gentlemen. I paid for the first few months of it with a breakdown in health, and with the wearing of glis-lamps. But I wish I could convey to you something of the quality in it which animates us all, back there in England, with a real and living faith that what we are trying to do is richly worth trying to do; and that its results, apart from anything else, repay us a hundred-fold for the stress and strain of the thing. And that stress, gentlemen, is more considerable than you might suppose. A Journal coming only once a week, you say—yes, but into its small compass—it will be larger one day, I hope—consider what one has to concentrate. Think of the size of the field from which our news is drawn; the magnitude of the interests represented; the divergence and variety of the Empire paper's constituents. I wish you could all spend an hour or so with me in the office there in the Empire's ancient capital on a press day, when the Empire cables begin to speak, and the tale of our material filters in from underneath and across the Seven Seas; from Ottawa, and from every capital in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the East, and every other part of the Empire. Each week messages come in from the different centres of our family estate, covering distances aggregating the tremendous total of 136,800 miles. There are over 22,000 words about Canada alone in the average issue; considerably over a million words for the first year of the paper's life, devoted to the work of expounding Canada, its resources, its claims, and its needs to the whole British world.

Do not suppose that these words are of no effect. I have received as many as forty letters of enquiry in one day about a single article describing some feature of Canadian life or enterprise. Shortly before I left England a gentleman named de Mattos contributed an article describing the openings before men of enterprise and small means in northern British Columbia. One hundred and thirty-five letters of enquiry were received with regard to that single article, and others are doubtless coming in now from far parts of the Empire. The writer of the article assured me that ninety per cent. of those letters were written by men having practical intentions and possessed of capital varying in amount from a modest \$500 up to \$20,000.

Articles describing the attractions offered by the different provinces, or

"After taking three bottles of your wonderful medicine, our baby was entirely well and needed no more medicine. At sixteen months of age she weighed thirty pounds. She had cried eight months, night and day, and nothing did her good until we tried Scott's Emulsion."—MRS. E. C. SMITH, Villa Rica, Ga.

Scott's Emulsion

probably saved this child's life. Four doctors had been tried. Scott's Emulsion seemed to be just the thing needed, and it is just the thing needed by thousands of other children. It's so easily digested, so pure and harmless, yet most powerful in building up the most delicate child or adult. But be sure to get SCOTT'S EMULSION, there are so many worthless and harmful imitations.

ALL DRUGGISTS

A full copy of Mrs. Smith's letter and many others of a similar nature, together with some of our valuable literature regarding children, will be sent upon receipt of your address, enclosing this paper.

SCOTT & BOWNE
126 Wellington St. W. Toronto

Knit-to-fit

REGISTERED PATENT

To Fit Every Man

There is no trouble in getting just what you want in Knit-to-fit Underwear.

Knit-to-fit is made in both combination suits and separate garments—in all sizes and weights, and in all fabrics from silk to cotton.

Each garment is knitted separately and completely, assuring perfect fit, comfort and wear.

Write for measurement blanks and illustrated catalogue if your dealer does not handle Knit-to-fit goods.

THE KNIT-TO-FIT MANUFACTURING CO.
322 Papineau Avenue - MONTREAL

Detachment Drilling on 6-Inch B. L. Gun Mounted on Disappearing Carriage at Drill Hall, Victoria—Gun in Firing Position.

Victoria Theatre

Monday, April 26

First appearance in Victoria of America's Leading Author Comedian

Richard Carle

In His Own Musical Comedy

"Mary's Lamb"

The Biggest and Best Musical Comedy to Appear This Season on the Pacific Coast.

13 Principals.....13 Songs.....50 Girls

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Mail orders, accompanied by cash or money orders, will receive their usual attention.

Sale opens 10 a. m., Friday, April 23.

extent. It's a good thing to feel that our existence is recognized even if the guns are found to be, as is rumored, ordnance discarded by eastern militia and patched up for further service."

This is the drift of comment heard on the street relative to the announcement that a new battery of guns, while there are some who do not think that the equipment will be brand new, everyone appreciates the action, because they feel that at last Ottawa has been induced to take an interest in the most westerly military organization. The result is that a new spirit of enthusiasm has been engendered and the commanding officer has visions of a marked revival in numerical strength and general efficiency.

1. District order—The following extract from D. O. No. 141, April, 1909, is published for general information: "A Board of Officers for the examination of candidates for equitation certificates will be assembled as follows: At Victoria, B.C., Work Point barracks, 3 p. m., 1st May, 1909. President, Major C. C. Bennett, A.D.S.A., M.D., No. 11. Members, Capt. A. D. McDonald, R.C.A., Lieut. W. G. Hagarty, R.C.A. Candidates must provide their own mounts with requisite saddle, etc."

2. Enlistments—The following men having been daily attested are taken on the strength of the Regiment, and will assume the regimental numbers, opposite their names:

people were very poor, and little inclined to spend even pennies on a newspaper, and yet that these were the very people who ought to be reached by a journal giving news of the new lands and of their attractions for home-seekers. All that this gentleman said in his letter was very sound and true, but for some time it was difficult to devise any means of acting upon it. Then we hit upon this plan. You know that the vast majority of the rural villages in the United Kingdom have village clubs presided over by the vicar of the parish, and open to all the cottagers, and of course, to the farmers and their sons. The club frequently consists of only one room;

Coming May 3rd.

LILLIAN RUSSELL

In the Racing Comedy Success

"WILDFIRE"

By George Broadhurst and George V. Hobart.

Victoria Theatre

This Week, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee

Grand Final Amateur Contest

Of the Season, together with The London Bluecope.

First Prize, Valuable Gold Watch. Doors open at 7:30 (evening) and 2 o'clock Saturday matinee. Admission as usual, 10 cents. Children 5 cents at Saturday Matinee.

EVENING ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

GRAND VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT

In Aid of The Seaman's Institute

IN THE VICTORIA THEATRE

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23

Doors Open at 7:30. Performance at 8:30. Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Gallery 25 Cents.

Box Seats \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Under the patronage of the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir, and the Premier and Mrs. McBride.

Box office will open Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Victoria Theatre

MONDAY, APRIL 26th

First Appearance in Victoria of America's Leading Author Comedian

RICHARD CARLE

In His Own Musical Comedy

Mary's Lamb

The biggest and best Musical Comedy to appear this season on the Pacific Coast.

13 Principals—13 Songs—50 Girls.

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Mail orders accompanied by cash or money order will receive their usual attention.

Sale opens 10 a. m., Friday, April 23.

Victoria Theatre

Thursday, April 29

The Dramatic Event of the Season

NORMAN HACKETT

In

Wm. C. Demille and Margaret Turnbull's Great Military Play

"CLASSMATES"

Same magnificent production that played one solid year at the Hudson Theatre, New York.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Sale opens Tuesday, April 27th.

NEW GRAND

WEEK APRIL 26th

"The Bernhardt of Vaudeville"

HENRY LE CLAIRE

Travestied Imitations of Famous Actresses, with "The Devil."

Presented as a Special Feature, with Scenery and Lighting Effects.

THE VARIETY FOUR

"Harmony Controlled."

COWBOY WILLIAMS

Sensational Juggler.

THE WAYNES

Singing and Comedy Duo.

DICK TRACY

Comedian and Monologist.

THOS. J. PRICE

Song Illustrator.

NEW MOVING PICTURES

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA

On or about the 10th of June the militia will go into camp at Macaulay Point. For about a fortnight officers and men will spend most of their spare time every day in acquiring practical knowledge of the art of defence. They will handle the guns of the different Esquimaux forts. Towards the close of the period they will have Morris tube practice at floating targets, and the concluding days—the red letter occasion—will witness the use of the live shell at a moving target in the straits—the teams of one company competing against those of the others.

Before the corps takes to the canvas it is hoped that the now comparatively thin ranks will have been brought up to establishment. With that object in view most of those having at heart the interests of the regiment are hustling for recruits. This is the accepted time for recruits. A few weeks more and they will be looked on as nuisances and after the 1st of June will be refused admission until after camp.

The Daily Mail Empire Day rifle competition is the next important event for marksmen. Fifth Regiment members who frequent the range are busy preparing for the event. An A. 1 team will be selected from among their number to represent the island corps. The conditions to this contest bring all the rifle organizations into competition throughout the British Empire, the scores made at each point being telegraphed to the Daily Mail and being published simultaneously in London and the winners announced.

Two of the local cadet corps, that at the Victoria college and the college at Macaulay Point, are flourishing. Their efficiency is reported to be remarkable when it is considered the small opportunity they have for drill. The former's only trouble is along the line of obtaining uniforms. The officers have been trying to work out some scheme whereby the corps may obtain an attractive parade dress without working any financial hardship on the individual members. Thus far they hadn't devised any method but they hope to be able to announce their success soon.

That there is going to be an addition to the number of men stationed at the Work Point barracks was the effect of news that was imparted during the week. It created not a little comment, although the reinforcement proposed amounts to only about twenty men. But the interesting point is the fact that it is intended to try to recruit the soldiers from the men of British Columbia. As much difficulty is being experienced in securing men to fill the militia of Victoria and Vancouver there are many inclined to the opinion that the attempt will prove a dismal failure.

As a result of the publicity given the fact that it is hard to obtain recruits

The Officers and Rifle Team of the High School Cadet Corps, Which Defeated a Team from the University School in a Recent Match at the Clover Point Rifle Range.

From Left to Right—Standing: Sergt. Dowler, L. C. McCallum, Master-Gunner Mulcahy (Instructor), J. L. Hanna, Sergt. Mac, McNaughton, Sitting—Cadet Gray, Lieut. A. Boggs, Capt. L. L. Hartman, Lieut. R. Wellwood, Cadet H. Boggs. Front—Sergt. Shopland, Cadet McDougall, Sergt. Lawson, Cadet Swain.

T. R. (to the Navy)—"It's the shots that hit that count."

Name No. 46, Gun. A. A. F. MacLachlan, 21.4.09; No. 180, Gun. S. A. A. Pynn, 21.4.09; No. 204, Gun. E. K. McAdam, 21.4.09; No. 208, Gun. David S. Smith, 21.4.09; No. 320, Gun. Frank C. Ramsay, 21.4.09; N. Miller; John E. Ellis, 21.4.09; No. 1, Gun. Sinclair S. Young, 21.4.09 No. ...

Posted—The following men having been passed by the adjutant are posted to companies as under: To No. 1 Company, No. 62, Gun, L. A. McGregor; No. 67, Gun, N. Miller; No. 35, Gun, J. J. Wilson; To No. 3 Company, No. 295, Gun, I. Rostkamp; No. 210, Gun, A. Lindsay.

4. Re-engaged—The following N.C.O. having been re-engaged is continued on the strength of the regiment for a further term of three (3) years: No. 277, Corp. S. L. Wilson, 15.4.09.

5. Range officer—Capt. V. P. Winsby will be range officer at the rifle range on Saturday, May 1.

(Signed) W. RIDGWAY-VILSON, Major, Adjutant.

a reading room which, as a rule, is not too generously supplied with reading matter. But there the men of the village are apt to congregate of an evening, and as I have often seen for myself, the periodicals which are available are read as a man on a desert island might read a railroad schedule, from cover to cover, including the imprint. It might well be found impossible to get the majority of these folk to subscribe to the most paper ever produced. Yet one wanted to reach them. Accordingly we set to work to write to every country clergyman whose parish included a village club, pointed out to them at length the advantages to be derived by their people from having regular access to the news of the whole Empire, and of the opportunities offering in Canada, and finally offered to supply them with the Empire paper on purely nominal terms if they cared to arrange to have it placed each week in the village club.

I am sure you will be glad to know that this scheme is meeting with great success, and readily taken up. You will see at once its remarkable advantages, since every single copy so circulated has from thirty to sixty separate and careful readers of the kind it is most desirable to reach with

Canada bring us inquiries, not only from every part of the British Isles, but from remote places in India, from civil servants who are approaching retirement—you know many of them retire at forty-five, with handsome pensions—New Zealand, Tasmania, Africa, South Sea Islands, the West Indies, and even from out-of-the-way places in Europe—one from Tunis in North Africa, a couple of days before I left England, and another recent one I remember from the Sudan.

A few months ago an official of a great Canadian corporation in London came to me and told me I had better look out: "You have rivals; and I can tell you of two or three in an unexpected quarter who are at this moment conferring the best arrangements for competing with you." I said I was delighted to hear it, and my friend looked puzzled. Well, I won't bother you with details, but I will tell you that since then two great daily papers in Scotland, and two in England have definitely entered upon the work of giving representation in their columns to Canadian interests. I have been consulted in the matter, and I have welcomed this movement in the warmest

(Continued on Page Sixteen).

Don't Take A Sea Trip

Without Mothersill's Sea and Train Sickness Remedy. It has recently been thoroughly tested on English and Irish channels and found absolutely reliable. Recommended editorially by such papers as London Daily Express, New York Herald, Montreal Herald and the Press generally in Great Britain. Write for booklet and press notices. For sale at all first-class druggists. Guaranteed perfectly harmless to the most delicate. For sale and recommended in Victoria by C. H. Bowes & Co., D. E. Campbell, John Cochrane, Dean & Hiscocks, Fawcett & Co., Hall & Co., Geo. Norris & Co., Thos. Shotbolt, W. S. Terry, J. L. White, G. A. Fraser, W. Johnson & Co., W. Gardner, J. R. Robertson, D. C. Drug Store, Ltd.

Mothersill Remedy Co., 236 Cleveland Building, Detroit, Michigan.

Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nephel Flaster Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON

No 613 Pandora St. Victoria, B.C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Kodaks, Premos, Century, Hawkeyes, Cinematograph, Cameras and Lanterns.

Amateurs' developing and printing done at short notice.

Anything appertaining to photography we have.

ALBERT H. MAYNARD

715 Pandora Street.

The Perry

Madison St. & Boren Ave. Seattle Washington

Absolutely Fire-Proof

European Plan

The Highest Grade

Every Modern Convenience

Centrally located and commanding a view of the Olympics, Cascade Mountains, Mt. Rainier and Puget Sound.

J. S. McTernan, Manager

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

on ever box. 25

Death of Ex-Governor Barber.

Winlock, April 24.—E. L. Barber, former governor of North Dakota, and a well known real estate dealer here, died this morning, aged 73.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Death of Ex-Governor Barber.

Winlock, April 24.—E. L. Barber, former governor of North Dakota, and a well known real estate dealer here, died this morning, aged 73.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant

Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant

Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

THE RR. PP. CHARTREUX FATHERS
Expelled from the great Carthusian Monastery and dispossessed, in France of their old trade marks sold at auction.
HAVE KEPT THEIR SECRET

LIQUEUR DES PERES CHARTREUX TARRAGONE

They manufacture at Tarragone (Spain). Insist and get the new bottle by asking for LIQUEUR des "PERES CHARTREUX" (of Tarragone) or briefly "A TARRAGONE." D. MASSON & CO., Agents, Montreal

Late Governor Lilley
Hartford, Conn., April 24.—Martial honors were paid to the remains of the late Governor Lilley today with a state funeral in the capital and a military funeral in the city of Waterbury, where the burial took place.

Russians March on Tabriz
Teheran, April 24.—The Russian forces now on their way to Tabriz

number 2,000 men. They have two batteries and supplies for six days for the inhabitants.

International Law Society
Washington, April 24.—Senator Elihu Root was re-elected president of the International Society of International Law today. The other officers of the society were re-elected also. This afternoon the members were received by President Taft in the White House.

TEN CHINA DINNER SETS MONTHLY FOR USERS OF

Royal Standard Flour

Every 49-pound sack of Royal Standard Flour leaving our mills contains a numbered coupon entitling the person who holds it to a chance to be one of the lucky persons who win one of the handsome china dinner sets given away each month. The duplicate of these coupons are placed in a receptacle and ten are drawn each month.

There is no better flour in existence for bread making than Royal Standard Flour. It is rich in color, pure, strong, delicious and nutritious. In using Royal Standard Flour you get the best flour value money will buy. In gathering coupons you run one chance in ten each month to secure a handsome prize.

The lucky numbers will be inserted in this space the first issue of each month. Watch for them.

Vancouver Milling & Grain Co. Ltd.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital, paid up.....\$3,900,000
Reserve.....\$4,600,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Pays Special Attention to

Savings Bank Accounts

T. D. VEITCH, - - - Manager Victoria Branch

WE ARE NOW LOCATED
—AT—
955 KANE STREET
(Next Victoria Truck and Dray Stables)

All orders will receive prompt attention

PHONE 552

The Colbert Plumbing and Heating Company

The Popular London Dry Gin is

VICKERS' GIN

BY SPECIAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO H.H.M. THE KING

D. O. ROBILIN, Toronto
Canadian Agent

RADIGER & JANION
B.C. Agents

BY SPECIAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

AN IMPERIAL MESSAGE
(Continued from Page Fifteen).

est possible manner. In these cases, and in the case of some other journals, I have offered the use of the "Standard of Empire's" own special cable service, the benefit of our own experience, and any help that we can give in any form, to what we regard as one of the most practical and truly valuable movements of our time among the British people. I ask you to consider just what this means for Canada, and for Greater Britain generally; the widespread tendency to the establishment and extension of mutual understanding; that mutual understanding which we are agreed is at the basis of all enduring forms of unity, politically, commercially, and in every other way. This is what I call education by wholesale; and it is one of the things the "Standard of Empire" has already done, as it were, outside itself. These are the specific instances of which one may speak with certainty; I say nothing of the general tendency in the right direction, which is affecting the bigger half of the press. This, I think, is something to have accomplished.

Its Mission

But, though this is to serve one of the chief objects of the Empire newspaper, it is not by any means our only end. Material success and progress must needs be of first rate importance to us as a race, because upon that working basis rests the security of our position in the world. But there are other matters of equally vital importance to us all. The old truism: United we stand, divided we fall, is more emphatically true of our race and its great stake in the world than of any other single thing. Unity, to endure, must be based upon mutual understanding. It is to strengthen and enlarge mutual understanding between all the peoples of the Empire that the Empire newspaper brings its influence to bear in season and out of season—if such work as that can ever be called out of season. Empire commerce, Empire defence, our prosperity, our integrity, our very existence depends, gentlemen, upon the steady growth (to keep pace with passing time and changing conditions) of mutual understanding between our communities who uphold our flag throughout the world.

Full and frank discussion, familiarity on the part of our kinsmen on one side of the world with the hopes and aspirations, habits and lives of our kinsmen on the other side of the world, a platform and a mouthpiece for Canada in the United Kingdom and in the Empire overseas, a voice in Canada for the Motherland and the rest of the Empire a living bond of current intelligence, giving meaning and work-a-day reality and enduring strength to the ties which make the world-wide British realm one Empire—this is what we are endeavoring to provide.

I think you will be glad to know that Canada is continuing and increasing its support of the Empire newspaper. It was assured in Ottawa of His Excellency the Governor-General's warm approval and good will regarding our work. I received with great pleasure the assurance of similar approval and good will from the Hon. Frank Oliver, the Minister of Interior, who told me we were certainly making good. After leaving Toronto, I had a telegram from the Prime Minister of the great province of Ontario—the Knight of the Round Table—as some people in England have called him since that famous "Round Table" speech of his upon Canada's place in the Empire. This telegram says:

"In its great work in the interests of the overseas dominions of the empire at large the Standard of Empire newspaper may certainly rely upon the continued support of the government of Ontario."

I had a similar assurance, and one equally pleasing to me, from Mr. Roblin, the Premier of Manitoba, and from the government of Saskatchewan.

In Halifax the Hon. George Murray, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, made a speech last Friday week at a luncheon given me there, in which he spoke at some length of what he called the great work being done for Canada and the Empire by the Empire newspaper. I have received similar assurances from the heads of the great railroad and banking corporations, and from Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, whose liberality in 1907 in inviting a party of old country newspaper men to this great Dominion was the direct means of bringing the Empire newspaper into being, by sending me back to England determined that something of the sort should be done. Canada was the god-father of the undertaking.

This, as I see it, as my principals and my colleagues at home see it, is work worth doing. This is the work in which I want Canada's continued encouragement and co-operation. Canada is no small nation, and this is no small task. It is a big enough work to be worthy of Canada's approval and support, and that, I sincerely trust, it may always have.

Mayor Davison, of Lodi, N.J., died after forty-eight hours' suffering from hiccoughs, which physicians could not check.

WHAT IS IT?

?

AORANGI RETURNS TO PORT DAMAGED
Steam Pipe Bursts On Liner While She Is Outward Bound

With her main steam pipe broken, and unable to proceed on her voyage across the Pacific, the Canadian-Australian liner Aorangi returned to port last night shortly before midnight. The accident occurred when she was about thirty miles off Cape Flattery, outward bound, and Captain D. S. Phillips decided to run back to Victoria at a reduced speed rather than attempt the voyage to the Antipodes. The Aorangi left this port shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Immediately on her arrival word was sent to the yards of the B. C. Marine railway and machinists will be dispatched to repair the damage early this morning. The Aorangi will probably get away late tonight, losing little more than a clear day through the accident.

WORK ON TARIFF BILL
Senate Committee Considers Several Points Where Amendments May Be Made

Washington, April 24.—The important work of picking up loose ends in making the tariff bill was begun today by the senate committee on finance. Wood pulp and paper, which have been the subject of considerable dispute, were the items considered, and it was agreed that an amendment should be drafted by a committee in the nature of compromise between manufacturers of print paper and those who are demanding free pulp and reduced duties on paper. The question of the duty on coal was not considered, but the committee has decided to recommend the continuance of the present rate of duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on hides. Although no decision has been reached, it is regarded as practically settled that the rate on steel rails adopted by the house will stand, but it is admitted that some protection will be provided for the independent producers.

CLAIMS BONDED
Group of Copper-Gold Properties On Moresby Island Now Held By Duluth Capitalists

Vancouver, April 24.—A rich group of copper-gold claims on the west coast of Moresby Island in the Queen Charlotte's, and owned by a syndicate headed by Hon. Thomas Taylor and P. C. Elliott, of Revelstoke, has just been bonded to Duluth parties, said to be closely connected with the American Steel Trust. The selling price is \$400,000.

Win For Dorando
New Haven, Conn., April 24.—Dorando Pietri won easily from Matt Maloney, the fifteen mile race this afternoon, leading at the finish by a lap and a quarter.

Missouri Railway Rate Fight
Kansas City, April 24.—Federal Judge John Phillips issued an order here today dissolving the temporary injunction recently obtained by Attorney-General Major in the state courts preventing the eighteen railroads entering Missouri from returning to the three cent passenger rate.

Vancouver Man Shot
Vancouver, April 25.—T. Cathcart, proprietor of the Barnard Castle hotel, in the east end, was shot last night by a man who has since disappeared. He is in a serious condition.

Bargains in Real Estate

That Will Interest All Who Are Seeking Homes or Investments.

To Speculative Builders
We offer you today one of the very best buys in the city. YOU HAVE NO TIME TO LOSE
The piece of property is a nice park line piece of land very close to the Caddboro Bay Road. Car line with a street frontage of about 500 feet. It will cut up into about 10 lots, upon which houses could be sold without much trouble. Price, \$3,500. Terms.
A CHEAP PIECE IN FAIRFIELD ESTATE
Three lots all cleared and fenced fronting on a street where sewer is laid and within one block of the sea. For the three, \$1,350. Terms.

Reservoir Hill Is Different
It is distinctive. It has character. It is a beauty spot. It is high, dry, healthy and invigorating.
As the years roll on, and this city grows at the same rate as her sister cities or even as she has during the last two years, which class of residential property will become the most sought after and the most valuable? There is a limit to the increase in value to the ordinary lot, but there is no limit to such sites as are to be found in this subdivision.

To Homeseekers
A most delightful Cottage near the centre of the city. BETTER THAN BUILDING AND CHEAPER.
A snap to those looking for a home.
A well built attractively painted new cottage, with cement foundation, large basement, piped for furnace with registers in every room, within three minutes' walk of city hall, on nice residential street and close to all the churches. The cottage is well laid out with good sized rooms, and contains parlor, dining room, hall, pantries, kitchen, bath room, and two bedrooms, and has all the latest modern conveniences.
THE LARGE LOT IS 58x135
And is nicely laid out in garden, and has several fruit trees in full bearing.
The price is only \$3,600; \$1,000 cash; balance to suit.
We strongly recommend this as one of the best buys in houses we have ever offered.

People Will Pay Almost Any Price for Lots on Reservoir Hill

Because it can never be duplicated and every house built in Victoria increases in value. Far seeing investors are buying them and will realize splendid profits before they have finished paying for them.

Prices Now \$375 and Upwards — Twenty-five per cent cash — Balance to suit purchaser
The Reservoir when finished will be one of the most attractive resorts in the city and will enhance the value of all this property

Herbert Cuthbert & Co.
616 Fort Street, General Agents

Newbro's Herpicide
IS PRAISED BY
PAULA A. EDWARDES

Paula A. Edwardes, the well-known theatrical star, writes as follows:

"I am charmed with Newbro's Herpicide. It is a refreshing hair remedy, producing a beautiful lustre and a luxuriance of growth; at the same time keeping the scalp free from dandruff."
Very truly yours,
(Signed) PAULA A. EDWARDES
New York City.

Good results from the use of Newbro's Herpicide mean as much to one person as to another, but on the other hand, the fact that leading theatrical stars prefer Newbro's Herpicide is an important point in its favor. Professional people have an inclination and an opportunity—not enjoyed by others—to discriminate in their choice of toilet remedies and their opinions should not go unheeded.

The extraordinary success of Newbro's Herpicide is due to the simple fact that it kills the dandruff germ. While other remedies treat the disease that results in hair loss, Newbro's Herpicide destroys the CAUSE of the disease, after which nature grows the hair, if it is not too late.

Chronic baldness cannot be cured, but before the hair follicles are too badly diseased, one can, by careful treatment and intelligent sanitary care, keep down and ultimately destroy the tiny vegetable growth (dandruff germ) whose continued presence in the sebaceous glands of the scalp means hair destruction.

Ladies become enthusiastic over Newbro's Herpicide, because it brightens up the hair and keeps it light and fluffy.

Stops itching of scalp almost instantly
Delightfully refreshing.

Send 10 cents in stamps to THE HERPICIDE COMPANY, Dept. L., Windsor, Ont., for sample and booklet.
One Dollar Bottles Guaranteed. At Drug Stores. When you call for HERPICIDE do not accept a substitute.
Applications at prominent Barber Shops.

C. H. BOWES
98 Government Street
Special Agent

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers.....1st and 3rd Th.
Bookbinders.....Quarterly
Bricklayers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders.....1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters.....Alternate Wednesdays
Cigar-makers.....1st Friday
Electrical Workers.....2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers.....1st Monday
Laborers.....1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers.....4th Thursday
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....First Monday at 8 p.m.
Laundry Workers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen.....Every Monday
Letter Carriers.....4th Wednesday
Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders.....2nd Wednesday
Musicians.....1st and 3rd Sunday
Painters.....1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Trades Council.....Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen.....2nd Monday
Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Steam Fitters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonecutters.....2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees.....1st Tuesday 2 p.m. 3rd Tuesday 8 a.m.
Stereotypers.....Monthly
Tailors.....1st Monday
Typographical Union.....Last Sunday
T. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor on the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions, to The Colonist.

The union label stands at the head of the agencies to promote the welfare of the labor movement.

Various labor organizations are taking steps to adjust their working schedules for the year.

During a recent year the German labor exchanges found situations for 1,250,000 persons.

Hereafter colored men only will be appointed chief musicians of colored regiments in the United States army.

Brandon, Man., Trades and Labor Council has voted to organize a joint stock company for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a labor temple.

The moving picture operators are anxious to secure a charter, even though under the jurisdiction of the theatrical stage employees.

Organizations of employees on eleven American railroads are at present affiliated with the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America organized six unions and dissolved five during 1908.

Tom Mann and five other unionists have been committed to jail in connection with the alleged rioting at Broken Hill Mines (Australia). They came up for trial on April 5.

The Chilean government has appropriated 6,000,000 pesos, or \$2,190,000 gold, to be used in building homes for the poor working class. A large portion of it is to be expended in the city of Valparaiso.

The Illinois assembly passed a bill on March 30 which prevents prosecutions for conspiracy unless an overt act has been committed. The vote was over two to one for the measure, and the labor bodies urged its passage.

Average hourly wages in the United States in the year 1907 were higher than in any other year of the period from 1890 to 1907, and more than 20 per cent. higher than the average in any year from 1890 to 1900.

The Boersen Courier (German) says that the cost of food has almost doubled although wages have not increased in proportion and that there is a great surplus of labor in the country.

Congratulations are due to the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives of Great Britain, whose half-yearly financial statement and monthly report have just been issued. With £65,804 in hand in the Trade Department, £14,508 in the Sick Department, and £36,527 in the branches, the funds of the union reach the handsome total of £116,840. The membership now stands at 30,508.

Washington (D. C.) Typographical Union is now represented in the Chamber of Commerce, and is consulted in the civic movements that concern all. Quite a number of cities have union affiliations in their commercial bodies. All of which goes to show that the trade union is recognized as a fixture and a necessity, as well as a part and parcel of the community life.

The county commissioners of Spokane County, Washington, have passed a resolution "that all county printing must bear the union label. No non-union bid will be considered, nor will work be given to a non-union shop." Acting in accordance with the resolution, the county commissioners on February 20th, rejected all bids for county printing submitted by non-union firms.

Negotiations for a new working agreement between the Canadian Pacific railway and its mechanical employees are in progress at Winnipeg between the representatives of the company and the men. The men's delegates represent machinists, boiler-makers and helpers, blacksmiths and helpers, carmen, fitters, coachbuilders and storemen. Among the matters complained of is the pension question, the men wanting the old workers reinstated to the positions they filled before the strike last summer.

Negotiations are now being carried on with a view to preparing a new working agreement to succeed the present agreement between the Winnipeg Street Railway Company and the Street Railwaymen's Union, which will expire during the latter part of April. In the draft schedule presented there are a number of changes sought of minor importance, but the one outstanding feature is the nine-hour day. The men are now working on a ten-hour schedule, and the company is being asked to

agree to a reduction to nine hours, increasing the rate per hour to make it equal for a day's work to what has prevailed under the old scale.

The executive officers of the California State Federation of Labor have prepared a number of bills to be presented to the State Legislature at the opening of its session. The acts which will be submitted are a direct primary law, a child labor law, a bill to regulate weights and measures, an act to establish the initiative and referendum, a bill for the recall of faithless and derelict public officials, an employers' liability law and several other measures in the interest of wage earners.

The national officers of the American Association for Labor Legislation organized a New York branch of the association recently in Assembly hall, No. 105 East Twenty-second street, New York city. Speeches were made by Professor Henry W. Furnham of Yale University, president of the American Association; Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University; George W. Alger, John Williams, New York State Labor Commission; John Martin and Crystal Eastman.

Fifty-three of the fifty-five doctors in Bellinzona, Switzerland, and as many as thirty in the neighboring towns have gone on strike. They are paid by the municipal authorities, the salaries running from \$600 to \$1000 a year, and by contract, must give their services free to poor and rich alike. They demand a fixed salary of \$500 a year, and the right of charging fees varying from 50 cents to \$1.50 to patients who are in a position to pay, and special charges for night visits. They agree to attend the poor without payment.

Indianapolis has the headquarters for ten international organizations: Barbers, bricklayers, carpenters, locomotive firemen, reed and rattan workers, sawsmiths, teamsters and typographical unions. Of these organizations three—locomotive firemen and bricklayers unions—are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The grand council of the Provincial Women's Association has held a special meeting in Sydney, N.S. The most important matters before the association was the appointment of organizers, and the drawing up of resolutions re United red and white workers in nature of a resolution drawing the attention of the Federal government to the question of the further protection of the coal trade in Canada.

The promotion of a happy relation between employer and employee and the ultimate elimination of everything that tends to destroy those happy relations is an ideal state of affairs that the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America is striving to attain. The union proposes to direct the shoe and clothing trades, with well-intended purposes, along the lines of a more harmonious commingling of the combined interests of the employers and the employees. The industry in which it is engaged in nature and their proper observance can only result to the benefit of the craft at large.

News from Montreal tell of a prospective pension scheme to be applied at first to the Atlantic line of the C. P. R. and probably later to the Pacific and B. C. services. For some years a pension scheme has been provided for the ship and seagoing officials of the C. P. R. The company has now gone a step further and is offering to sailors and firemen a reward for service rendered in the kind of nature arranged to pay to these employees a pension of \$4 2s. 2d. per month in cases where they join the company's service under the age of 40 and remain in that service until they are 65. It should be added that no deduction of any kind will be made from the pay of the men as contributions toward this fund.

Prince Michael Hilkooff, member of the council of the Empire and formerly minister of communication, died suddenly in St. Petersburg. Prince Hilkooff, who belonged to an old but comparatively poor family, emigrated to the United States and became a man, renouncing the title to which he was subsequently restored. In the United States he worked at a bolt machine at a wage of \$8.50 per week. He was employed later in many minor capacities on American railroads, beginning as an assistant stoker.

President Samuel Gompers replied to the criticism of two college professors at a meeting a few days ago in New York city. He said: "I am not a lawyer and the quibblings of the lawyers as to the legality or illegality of certain acts by the labor organizations is not for me to deal with. But as to what is fundamentally right I think I am qualified to speak. If the laws do not properly guard the fundamental rights of the laborer, then they should be changed. I know that, as a man, I have the right to organize to protect what it possesses, which is the power to work or to give or refuse its patronage."

The conventions of International unions for next month are as follows: May 1—New York, N.Y., United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.
May 4—Detroit, Mich., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.
May 7—Cleveland, O., Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association.
May 9—Minneapolis, Minn., American Federation of Musicians.
May 10—Atlanta, Ga., Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
May 10—Minneapolis, Minn., Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.
May 17—Peoria, Ill., Switchmen's Union of North America.
May 22—New Brunswick, N.J., National Print Cutters' Association of America.
May 30—New York, N.Y., Steel Plate Transferrers' Association.

A law has recently been passed in New South Wales, defining the minimum wage to be paid to employees in certain industries, and the consent of the workman is declared to work overtime when he is employed for more than forty-eight hours in any week, or after 6 o'clock in the evening on any working day. A shop assistant works overtime when he is employed more than one half hour after the closing time of the shop specified in the early-closing acts. The minimum weekly wage for workmen or shop assistants is fixed at four shillings, irrespective of any amount earned as overtime. In the case of male employees under sixteen years of age, or female, any overtime he is paid for at the rate of not less than threepence for every hour or portion of an hour, payments to be made at intervals of more than one month, but if such an employee is required to work overtime on any single day, he is to receive not less than sixpence as ten-money. As a further protection against the "sweat-system" in the clothing trades, it is made illegal for any one to receive any consideration, premium, or bonus for the engaging or employing by him of any female to work at or manufacture articles of clothing for trade or sale.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT ISLANDS ELECTORAL DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that objections have been filed with me against the following persons named being retained on the List of Voters for the above district on the grounds set forth.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I will, on Monday, the third day of May, 1909, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon at Ganges Harbour, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining the said objections.

Unless the person objected to, or some other Provincial voter on his behalf, appears at the said Court and satisfies me that the said objection is not well founded, I shall strike the name of such person off the said list.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1909.

Christian Name and Surname of Voter.	Residence.
ALLEN, ROBERT WHITE	Mallamott Farm, North Saanich
ALLBERRY, HENRY PERCY	Sidney Island
ARTHUR, CLARENCE	Sidney
ASHBY, JOHN B.	North Salt Spring Island
BENNETT, FREDERICK	Mayne Island
BOWYER, FREDERICK	Thos Island
BOWN, CHARLES QUINTON	North Saanich
BRIEN, DANIEL	Sidney
CARTER, RALPH R.	Sidney
CARPENTER, JOHN	South Salt Spring Island
CHAMBERLAIN, CHAS. HENRY	Sidney
CEPE, JOSEPH	Sidney
CLARK, SAMUEL	Pender Island
CONNORTON, THOMAS	North Saanich
COOKE, FRED	South Salt Spring Island
CONERY, SOCRATES TOBIAS	Sidney
COTTELL, CHARLES	South Salt Spring Island
CUNDELL, CHRISTOPHER WM.	Sidney
DAWSON, HENRY	Kuper Island
DUNCLE, GUS THEOPHILUS	Sidney
ELDER, ERNEST JAMES	Portland Island
ELLIOTT, GEORGE	Sidney
EVANS, WILLIAM EDWARD	Sidney
FORRESTER, DAVID G.	North Saanich
FREEMAN, GEORGE ARTHUR	Sidney Island
FURZE, JOHN	Ganges, Salt Spring Island
FRANKLIN, FLORIAN HERSCHEL	Ganges Harbor
GARDNER, GEORGE	South Salt Spring Island
GARDNER, ALFRED	Galliano Island
GEORGESON, JOHN	Galliano Island
GRUBBE, ROBERT	Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island
GRAHAM, JOHN	North Saanich
HARRISON, ERNEST LEOPOLD	Fulford Harbour
GAUNT, CYRIL	Pier Island
HARRIS, JAMES	Sidney
HAMILTON, ANDREW VICTOR	Salt Spring Island, Central Settlement
HARDE, ALEXANDER	Fulford Harbor
HARRISON, WILLIAM EDWARD	Sidney
HERRON, THOMAS	South Salt Spring Island
HOWARD, HENRY NEWTON	Salt Spring Island
HOWARD, GEORGE H.	Sidney
IRWIN, JOSEPH T.	Sidney
IRWIN, EARL BRUCE	North Saanich
JONES, WILLIAM WENT EATON	Sidney Island
JOHNSON, HENRY	Salt Spring Island
KARLBERG, AUGUST	Salt Spring Island
KELLY, HENRY	Meandlands Farm, North Saanich
KELLY, HENRY BENNETT	Sidney
KNOWLES, ROBERT EARLE	North Saanich
KNIGHT, WILLIAM FRANCIS	Lidgate, Thomas Richard
LANNAN, WILLIAM	Manley, Harry
LIDGATE, THOMAS RICHARD	MARRIOTT, WALTER
MANLEY, HARRY	MASON, JOB
MARRIOTT, WALTER	MCDONALD, DUNCAN
MASON, JOB	MCLEAN, THOMAS WILLIAM
MCDONALD, DUNCAN	MCLEAN, ROBERT JOHN
MCLEAN, THOMAS WILLIAM	MILNER, JOHN
MCLEAN, ROBERT JOHN	MOORE, J. C.
MILNER, JOHN	MORRIS, TOM RAYMOND
MOORE, J. C.	MCKINLEY, GEORGE
MORRIS, TOM RAYMOND	O'NEILL, JOSEPH
MCKINLEY, GEORGE	OTTO, JOHN
O'NEILL, JOSEPH	PADDON, GEORGE LOCKE.
OTTO, JOHN	
PADDON, GEORGE LOCKE.	

PRUYN, THOMAS DORLAND.	North Saanich
ROE, WILLIAM BURNS.	Pender Island
SCULTHORPE, ALF. CLEM. FISH.	North Saanich
SCHULTZ, CHARLES JOHN.	Saturna Island
SCOVILL, JAMES HENRY	James Island
SIMPSON, ALBERT	Sidney
SIVELL, ALFRED GILBERT	Salt Spring Island
SHEPARD, JOHN SMITH	South Salt Spring Island
STEPHENSON, ALBERT EDMOND.	Sidney
THOMAS, MORRIS ASBURY	Sidney
THOMPSON, ROBERT WILLIAM	Sidney
TOWNSLEY, GUY	Sidney
TREFUSIS, ROBERT PEEL	Ganges
WARNE, WILLIAM	Sidney
WATSON, HENRY	North Saanich
WILSON, HAROLD	Sidney
WILLIAMS, GEORGE	Beaver Point

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT SAANICH ELECTORAL DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that objections have been filed with me against the following persons named being retained on the List of Voters for the above district on the grounds set forth.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I will, on Monday, the third day of May, 1909, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Tennyson Road, Maywood, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining the said objections.

Unless the person objected to, or some other Provincial voter on his behalf, appears at the said Court and satisfies me that the said objection is not well founded, I shall strike the name of such person off the said list.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1909.

Christian Name and Surname of Voter.	Residence.
ANDERSON, AUG. CORBETT	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.
BRUCE, JAMES ALEXANDER	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.
CASE, HENRY OSCAR	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.
DALEY, JAMES BRADFORD	Colquitz Lake District, Colquitz P. O.
FLISH, CHARLES SHERMAN	Chas. Spring's Lot, Holland Avenue, Maywood P. O.
FERGUSON, EVERARD PERCIVAL	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.
FERGUSON, SAMUEL GARDINER	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.
GARNHAM, WILLIAM	Cornet Wilkinson and Cary Roads, Colquitz, P. O.
PERCIVAL, EVERARD	Clanford Avenue, Victoria P. O.
PAMPHLETT, ROBERT	Tennyson Road, Maywood P. O.
ROBBINS, JOHN	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.
SPOTTS, FREDERICK WALTER	West Saanich Road, Heal P. O.
STEVENS, DAVID	Westwood Farm, West Saanich Road
YATES, JAMES STUART	Craiglelea Farm, Gorge Road, Victoria P. O.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT ISLANDS ELECTORAL DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that objections have been filed with me against the following persons named being retained on the List of Voters for the above district on the grounds set forth.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I will, on Monday, the third day of May, 1909, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon at Ganges Harbour, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining the said objections.

Unless the person objected to, or some other Provincial voter on his behalf, appears at the said Court and satisfies me that the said objection is not well founded, I shall strike the name of such person off the said list.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1909.

Christian Name and Surname of Voter.	Residence.
ALLEN, ROBERT WHITE	Mallamott Farm, North Saanich
ALLBERRY, HENRY PERCY	Sidney Island
ARTHUR, CLARENCE	Sidney
ASHBY, JOHN B.	North Salt Spring Island
BENNETT, FREDERICK	Mayne Island
BOWYER, FREDERICK	Thos Island
BOWN, CHARLES QUINTON	North Saanich
BRIEN, DANIEL	Sidney
CARTER, RALPH R.	Sidney
CARPENTER, JOHN	South Salt Spring Island
CHAMBERLAIN, CHAS. HENRY	Sidney
CEPE, JOSEPH	Sidney
CLARK, SAMUEL	Pender Island
CONNORTON, THOMAS	North Saanich
COOKE, FRED	South Salt Spring Island
CONERY, SOCRATES TOBIAS	Sidney
COTTELL, CHARLES	South Salt Spring Island
CUNDELL, CHRISTOPHER WM.	Sidney
DAWSON, HENRY	Kuper Island
DUNCLE, GUS THEOPHILUS	Sidney
ELDER, ERNEST JAMES	Portland Island
ELLIOTT, GEORGE	Sidney
EVANS, WILLIAM EDWARD	Sidney
FORRESTER, DAVID G.	North Saanich
FREEMAN, GEORGE ARTHUR	Sidney Island
FURZE, JOHN	Ganges, Salt Spring Island
FRANKLIN, FLORIAN HERSCHEL	Ganges Harbor
GARDNER, GEORGE	South Salt Spring Island
GARDNER, ALFRED	Galliano Island
GEORGESON, JOHN	Galliano Island
GRUBBE, ROBERT	Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island
GRAHAM, JOHN	North Saanich
HARRISON, ERNEST LEOPOLD	Fulford Harbour
GAUNT, CYRIL	Pier Island
HARRIS, JAMES	Sidney
HAMILTON, ANDREW VICTOR	Salt Spring Island, Central Settlement
HARDE, ALEXANDER	Fulford Harbor
HARRISON, WILLIAM EDWARD	Sidney
HERRON, THOMAS	South Salt Spring Island
HOWARD, HENRY NEWTON	Salt Spring Island
HOWARD, GEORGE H.	Sidney
IRWIN, JOSEPH T.	Sidney
IRWIN, EARL BRUCE	North Saanich
JONES, WILLIAM WENT EATON	Sidney Island
JOHNSON, HENRY	Salt Spring Island
KARLBERG, AUGUST	Salt Spring Island
KELLY, HENRY	Meandlands Farm, North Saanich
KELLY, HENRY BENNETT	Sidney
KNOWLES, ROBERT EARLE	North Saanich
KNIGHT, WILLIAM FRANCIS	Lidgate, Thomas Richard
LANNAN, WILLIAM	Manley, Harry
LIDGATE, THOMAS RICHARD	MARRIOTT, WALTER
MANLEY, HARRY	MASON, JOB
MARRIOTT, WALTER	MCDONALD, DUNCAN
MASON, JOB	MCLEAN, THOMAS WILLIAM
MCDONALD, DUNCAN	MCLEAN, ROBERT JOHN
MCLEAN, THOMAS WILLIAM	MILNER, JOHN
MCLEAN, ROBERT JOHN	MOORE, J. C.
MILNER, JOHN	MORRIS, TOM RAYMOND
MOORE, J. C.	MCKINLEY, GEORGE
MORRIS, TOM RAYMOND	O'NEILL, JOSEPH
MCKINLEY, GEORGE	OTTO, JOHN
O'NEILL, JOSEPH	PADDON, GEORGE LOCKE.
OTTO, JOHN	
PADDON, GEORGE LOCKE.	

PRUYN, THOMAS DORLAND.	North Saanich
ROE, WILLIAM BURNS.	Pender Island
SCULTHORPE, ALF. CLEM. FISH.	North Saanich
SCHULTZ, CHARLES JOHN.	Saturna Island
SCOVILL, JAMES HENRY	James Island
SIMPSON, ALBERT	Sidney
SIVELL, ALFRED GILBERT	Salt Spring Island
SHEPARD, JOHN SMITH	South Salt Spring Island
STEPHENSON, ALBERT EDMOND.	Sidney
THOMAS, MORRIS ASBURY	Sidney
THOMPSON, ROBERT WILLIAM	Sidney
TOWNSLEY, GUY	Sidney
TREFUSIS, ROBERT PEEL	Ganges
WARNE, WILLIAM	Sidney
WATSON, HENRY	North Saanich
WILSON, HAROLD	Sidney
WILLIAMS, GEORGE	Beaver Point

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT SAANICH ELECTORAL DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that objections have been filed with me against the following persons named being retained on the List of Voters for the above district on the grounds set forth.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I will, on Monday, the third day of May, 1909, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Tennyson Road, Maywood, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining the said objections.

Unless the person objected to, or some other Provincial voter on his behalf, appears at the said Court and satisfies me that the said objection is not well founded, I shall strike the name of such person off the said list.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1909.

Christian Name and Surname of Voter.	Residence.
ANDERSON, AUG. CORBETT	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.
BRUCE, JAMES ALEXANDER	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.
CASE, HENRY OSCAR	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.
DALEY, JAMES BRADFORD	Colquitz Lake District, Colquitz P. O.
FLISH, CHARLES SHERMAN	Chas. Spring's Lot, Holland Avenue, Maywood P. O.
FERGUSON, EVERARD PERCIVAL	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.
FERGUSON, SAMUEL GARDINER	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.
GARNHAM, WILLIAM	Cornet Wilkinson and Cary Roads, Colquitz, P. O.
PERCIVAL, EVERARD	Clanford Avenue, Victoria P. O.
PAMPHLETT, ROBERT	Tennyson Road, Maywood P. O.
ROBBINS, JOHN	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.
SPOTTS, FREDERICK WALTER	West Saanich Road, Heal P. O.
STEVENS, DAVID	Westwood Farm, West Saanich Road
YATES, JAMES STUART	Craiglelea Farm, Gorge Road, Victoria P. O.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT ISLANDS ELECTORAL DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that objections have been filed with me against the following persons named being retained on the List of Voters for the above district on the grounds set forth.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I will, on Monday, the third day of May, 1909, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon at Ganges Harbour, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining the said objections.

Unless the person objected to, or some other Provincial voter on his behalf, appears at the said Court and satisfies me that the said objection is not well founded, I shall strike the name of such person off the said list.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1909.

Profession, Trade or Calling.	Nature
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Marine Engineer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Hotel Keeper	..... Ceased to
Deckhand	..... Ceased to
Baker	..... Ceased to
Carpenter	..... Ceased to
Cook	..... Ceased to
Fisherman	..... Ceased to
Carpenter	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Bartender	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Deckhand	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Clergyman	..... Ceased to
Fireman	..... Ceased to
Fisherman	..... Ceased to
Walter	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Laborer	..... Ceased to
Stenographer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Light House Keeper	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Seaman	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Edgewood	..... Ceased to
Carpenter	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Purser	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Painter	..... Ceased to
Logger	..... Ceased to
Steamboatman	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Rancher	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Butter-maker	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Seaman	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Miner	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Rancher	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Rancher	..... Ceased to
Blacksmith	..... Ceased to
Carpenter	..... Ceased to
Storekeeper	..... Name put
	..... mistake
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Engineer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Seaman	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Carpenter	..... Ceased to
Preacher of Gospel	..... Ceased to
Carpenter	..... Ceased to
Fireman	..... Ceased to
Gentleman	..... Ceased to
Lumberman	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to
Railway Clerk	..... Ceased to
Farmer	..... Ceased to

MAJESTIC LEDGERS

Having been appointed exclusive agents for the Silber & Trussell Loose Leaf Majestic Ledger, we invite the business men to call and examine the quality and secure prices before placing orders elsewhere. We claim we have the best Loose Leaf Book that has ever been placed upon the market.

The Colonist

Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders, Photo-Engravers, Copper Plate Printers

University School

VICTORIA, B.C.



Summer Term Begins April 14th in Spacious New Brick Building.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

Accommodation for 120 Boarders.

Staff of University Men: Organized Cadet Corps. Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket.

RECENT SUCCESSES AT MCGILL AND R.M.C.

WARDEN:
Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge).

PRINCIPALS:
R. V. Harvey, M.A. (Camb.) J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (Lond. Univ.)
For Prospectus Apply the Bursar

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Belcher Street, Victoria, B.C.
Patron and Visitor
The Lord Bishop of Columbia.
Head Master
J. W. LAING, Esq., M.A., Oxford
Assisted by A. D. Muskett, Esq., H. J. Davis, Esq.

Boys are prepared for the Universities of England and Canada, The Royal Navy, R.M.C. Kingston, and Commerce. First-class accommodation for boarders. Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, organized Cadet Corps.

Aims at Thoroughness, Sound Discipline and Moral Training.

Summer term commences Tuesday, April 20th, at 9 a.m.
Apply Head Master. Phone 62.

Duncan's Warehouse

Merchandise of All Kinds Stored and Distributed.

Negotiable warehouse receipts issued. Furniture and household goods carefully handled. Stone building and low insurance.

Phone 1665. 535 Yates Street

CORRIG COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B.C.
Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed "gentlemen's" home. In lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at winter term, January 4th.
Principal J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

To Our Subscribers

IF YOU ARE NOT GETTING GOOD DELIVERY

COAL AND WOOD

This is the Old Reliable Wellington Coal, per 2,000 lbs. \$7.50.

J. E. PAINTER & SON
Phone 536 Office. Residence A423

PLEASE NOTIFY US

Corporation of the District of Oak Bay

COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay Avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court.

J. S. FLOYD, C.M.C.

Stocks for Sale

Subject to Prior Sale or Withdrawal

1000 American-Canadian Oil.....	12
25 United Wireless.....	17.00
5000 B. C. Amal. Coal.....	.05
1000 International Coal.....	.70
1000 Royal Collieries.....	31.15
10 Northern Crown Bank.....	.93
2000 Portland Canal.....	10

WAGHORN, GWYNN & COMPANY
Stockbrokers, Vancouver.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

New York, April 24.—The stock market followed its usual custom of turning strong on Saturday after showing weakness on Friday. There was a general advance today which resulted in substantial gains in many stocks. The London market was given to the Turkish situation but the further break in wheat was a favorable influence. Brooklyn Rapid Transit developed marked strength and the steel issues and others were strong. The outlook is apparently for generally higher prices.

	High.	Low.	Mid.
Amal. Copper.....	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/2
Am. Car. Fdy.....	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2
Am. Cot. Oil.....	58 1/2	58 1/4	58 1/2
Amer. Ice.....	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2
Amer. Loco.....	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2
Am. Smelt.....	89 1/2	89 1/4	89 1/2
do pfd.....	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/2
Amer. Sugar.....	133 1/2	133 1/4	133 1/2
Amer. Woolen.....	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2
Anaconda.....	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/2
Atchafson.....	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2
B. & O.....	113 1/2	113 1/4	113 1/2
B. R. T.....	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/2
C. & P. R.....	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
C. & O.....	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/2
C. and G. W.....	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2
do pfd.....	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2
do pfd.....	149 1/2	149 1/4	149 1/2
C. M. and S. P.....	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/2
C. P. and I.....	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/2
Colo. Southern.....	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2
do 1st pfd.....	81 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/2
do 2nd pfd.....	80 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/2
Corn. Gas.....	137 1/2	137 1/4	137 1/2
Corn. Products.....	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/2
D. and H.....	182 1/2	182 1/4	182 1/2
D. and R. G.....	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2
do pfd.....	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/2
Distillers.....	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/2
Edison.....	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
do 1st pfd.....	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/2
do 2nd pfd.....	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/2
Gen. Elec.....	158 1/2	158 1/4	158 1/2
Gen. Motors.....	144 1/2	144 1/4	144 1/2
Illinois Cent.....	145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/2
Inter-Met.....	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2
do pfd.....	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/2
Int. Paper.....	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2
L. and N.....	129 1/2	129 1/4	129 1/2
Mackay.....	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/2
do pfd.....	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
Mexican Cent.....	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
N. K. and T.....	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
do pfd.....	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
Missouri Pac.....	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/2
Nat. Lead.....	88 1/2	88 1/4	88 1/2
Newhouse.....	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2
N. Y. Central.....	136 1/2	136 1/4	136 1/2
N. Y. O. and W.....	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2
N. and W.....	92 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/2
Nor. Pac.....	144 1/2	144 1/4	144 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2
Pennsylv. Ry.....	136 1/2	136 1/4	136 1/2
Peoples Gas.....	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
Pressed Steel.....	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2
do pfd.....	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/2
Reading.....	146 1/2	146 1/4	146 1/2
Rep. Steel.....	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/2
Rock Island.....	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2
do pfd.....	70 1/2	70 1/4	70 1/2
Southern Pac.....	119 1/2	119 1/4	119 1/2
Tenn. Copper.....	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
Third Ave.....	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
Union Pac.....	187 1/2	187 1/4	187 1/2
U. S. Steel.....	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/2
do pfd.....	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/2
Utah Copper.....	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Virginia Chem.....	46 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/2
Wabash.....	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2
do pfd.....	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2
West. Union.....	69 1/2	69 1/4	69 1/2
Westinghouse.....	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2
Wis. Central.....	59 1/2	59 1/4	59 1/2
do pfd.....	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar.....	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/2
do pfd.....	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2

Total sales, 393,600 shares.

New York Bank Statement.

Clearing house banks average cash reserves, 25,767; reserves decreased 1,094,825; less U. S. decreased 1,090,775; loans increased 11,732,500; specie increased 3,694,800; legal decreased 1,190,900; deposits increased 13,994,900; circulation increased 142,100; actual cash reserves, 25,800; reserves increased 1,243,350; less U. S. increased 1,245,350; loans increased 1,672,400; specie increased 1,722,800; legal increased 567,100; deposits increased 4,178,200; circulation increased 17,450; other banks loans increased 17,618,000; specie increased 245,000; legal increased 50,100; total deposits increased 20,090,000; eliminating increased percentage of legal reserve, 18.09.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Borden Telegram.

The Colonist has been asked to print the following:

Sir—Having been instructed by the committee of the Anglican Society of the Diocese of British Columbia upon Moral and Social Reform to take steps to investigate the circumstances connected with the Borden telegram scandal, I first wrote and then waited upon the Attorney General with a request that he would institute an enquiry under the "Public Inquiries Act."

After a month's delay he decided that a formal appeal must be set on foot as head of the government in order that our request might be brought before the "executive."

This was done: a formal appeal having been handed in to the prime minister's office on Friday, March 12th. An answer was received to this on April 21st, in these words: "The government does not consider that this case is one that falls within the purview of the 'Public Inquiries Act.'"

This answer of the "executive" coupled with that received from the Attorney General appears to block any further constitutional action on the part of the committee of the Anglican Synod and they ask to be absolved from any further responsibility in the matter. The blame (if any) must rest upon those who have refused to act.

CHAS. E. COOPER,
Chairman of Anglican Committee upon Moral and Social Reform.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

(Too Late to Classify.)

FOR SALE—Lots in the old Broom Hill subdivision, the best situated and cheapest lots in the city, near the corner of the Pacific and Oscar Sts. from \$900; easy terms. E. C. B. Bagshaw, Sole Agent, 613 Fort St. a25

A NEW modern home with large lot, fruit trees, etc., near centre of city. For \$3,600. For particulars see our ad. on page 16, in this morning's Colonist. Herbert Cuthbert & Co. a25

FOR SALE—Grade Jersey and Holstein cow, fresh, second calf. Haggard, 2805 Cook St., near Cedar Hill Road. a25

TIMBER WANTED—Wanted to purchase, several sections of good timber, either on Pacific or on the coast well up in fir. Send price and all particulars until May 1, to P. O. Box 455, Victoria. a25

CHOICE LOT for a workman's home, Blackwood street, no rock, no building restrictions; bargain; \$50 down, balance monthly. Harman & Punnett, 622 Broadway Avenue. a25

BUY IN ALBERTA NOW, \$5.00 Cash and \$5.00 on account, for close lots in lots; price for the two \$47.50; adjoining lots sold at \$40 each. Apply owner, P. O. Box 108. a25

TO LET—Two furnished rooms with use of kitchen. 634 Avalon Road, James Bay. a25

THE LOTS on Reservoir Hill are now on sale and can never be duplicated. For particulars see our advertisement on Page 16 in this paper. Herbert Cuthbert & Co. a25

BEILVILLE STREET, west of Causeway, 4-room cottage, facing harbor, 60x122, lot \$6,500; easy terms. Apply Box 656, Colonist. a25

CARRIAGES AND HACKS—Careful drivers; prompt service; open day and night. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. a25

WANTED—Bright boy about 16, good pay. Call 912 Fort St., Sunday, between 4 and 5. a25

\$6,500—OPPOSITE SKATING RINK, new cottage, 28x36, new 2-story workshop 24x65 and 31x73 vacant ground. Fort St., sacrifice. Phone B-223. a25

TO RENT—Five-room cottage, modern, good location. 414 Edward St. a25

PATENTS FOR SALE BY INVENTOR: Automatic engine coupler, uncouplers without slack; monkey wrench, quick setting, no screw; automatic nutting machine operating mechanism for grain drills. W. J. Stenger, Mohall, N. Dak., U. S. A. a25

GLASS FRONT CARRIAGES—Splendid for sight-seeing. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. a25

TO RENT—Windor cottage, Beach drive, Oak Bay, \$30 per month. Apply to H. S. Lott, residence Ravenstone Villa, (next door), or office 35 Board of Trade buildings. a25

WE HAVE one of the best buys in vacant property in the city. For particulars see our ad. in this morning's paper on Page 16. Herbert Cuthbert & Co. a25

WANTED—Painting and paperhanging, by the day or job. Phone A-1917. a25

TO RENT—Eight-roomed house, 944 North Park St., old number 28; good chicken yard and fruit trees. Apply any morning to Miss Woods, 1028 Pandora. a25

TO LET—Two furnished housekeeping rooms, with gas stove and electric lights. 1129 Vancouver St. a25

FURNITURE TRUCKS—\$1.50 per hour. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. a25

BOARDERS WANTED—214 St. Charles St. a25

FURNISHED large front room; \$8 per month; central. 923 View St. a25

LOST—Between 765 Hillside and fountain, gold pearl and amethyst brooch. Please return to 765 Hillside or this office. a25

TO RENT—Furnished house, 7 rooms, modern conveniences; rent moderate. Apply 461 Superior St. a25

FOR SALE—Desirable building lot near sea and car line. Apply Box 671, Colonist. a25

SEND 10 CENTS for 3 months trial subscription to the Jolly Joker. Devoted to fun, folly and philosophy; no scolding, no scolding, no scolding. Trenton, Mo. a25

PAID DELIVERY—Parcels called for and delivered to any part of the city for 10c. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. a25

PHOTOGRAPHERS WANTED—Professional and amateurs. To inspect our new stock at Maynard's Camera House, 715 Pandora Ave. a25

LOST—Fawn elastic belt, with silver mountings on 22nd April. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Box 669, Colonist. a25

ACRE LOT—Old Esquimalt Road, near Head St., for \$1,700; nothing in the neighborhood can be had at less than \$2,000. Heisterman, Forman & Co. a25

FIFTH STREET—Two lots at \$300 each to close an estate; adjoining lots held at \$500. Heisterman, Forman & Co. a25

\$350 WILL BUY a nice lot on Prior street between Hillside Ave. and King's Road. We have five of them and you can take one or all. Heisterman, Forman & Co. a25

A NEW SONG—"Only Dreaming of the Girl I Love" by new writer, Cyrus I. Dougan, (beautiful ballad.) Sold by author only, 20 cents postpaid. Cyrus I. Dougan, Cobble Hill, B. C. a25

FOR SALE—New 12-foot row boat, McKenzie boat builder, 830 Fort St. a25

HOUSE BARGAIN—Six-roomed, modern conveniences, good locality, near North Ward school; small cash payment, balance to suit; \$1800. Apply 711 Hill St. a25

LIVERY STABLE—Best equipped service in town. Good horses and bus. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. a25

LOST—On 22nd, an automobile top cover, somewhere between Victoria and Goldstream. Return to Colonist office. a25

STRAWBERRY VALE—3 1-3 acres for \$625, about four miles from City hall; this is a low price for quick sale. Heisterman, Forman & Co. a25

LOST—Purse containing tickets, money and receipts. Reward. Apply Box 665, Colonist. a25

WANTED—Daily dressmaking. Apply 596 John St. a25

FOR RENT—One large front room furnished; also a two-room cottage unfurnished. 1189 Yates St., Phone B-185. a25

WANTED—To purchase, immediately, near sea, crown granted timber lands; also wanted buyer for timber licenses, about 150 million feet. Apply Box 668, Colonist. a25

FOR RENT—Furnished cottage, close to park, \$35. Fine large store, splendid opening for grocery business. \$20. A. Williams & Co., 704 Yates St. a25

WANTED—Silk undershirts to make at home by an experienced young woman; excellent references. a25

TRUCKS AND DRAYS—Open day and night. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. a25

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW for sale on Queen's Avenue; two minutes from new Central Park; this is exceptional well built and will make a tasty little home for some one. There are 5 rooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and bathroom. Rooms are exceptionally large and airy; richly tiled mantels and grates in drawing and dining rooms; attic is floored and can be converted into two bedrooms; \$3,500 will buy this; \$500 cash, balance to suit. Island Investment Company, Ltd., Bank of Montreal Chambers. a25

NURSE, London, England, hospital trained maternity nurse, will take charge of infant; local references. Box 660, Colonist. a25

WANTED—Morning engagement by English lady with four years experience with children; excellent testimonials. Apply Box 663, Colonist. a25

EXPERIENCED lady canvasser can make \$5.00 daily; something good; one willing to travel preferred. Enclose address for interview. Box 664, Colonist. a25

WANTED—A housemaid who can help wait table. Apply between 10 and 12 at the Aberdeen. a25

TO LET—Furnished house, 7 rooms, all modern and up to date; 2101 cor. Pembroke and Chambers; rent \$50. a25

WANTED—A few acres and small house, suitable for poultry, close to highway and near city. Herbert Cuthbert & Co., 616 Fort St. a25

FOR SALE—About 80 yards black soil. H. E. Wing, Newport Ave., Oak Bay. a25

BAGGAGE—Best equipment for handling baggage to and from steamers in Victoria; open day and night. Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. a25

WANTED—Sewing machine operators; experienced hands preferred; 8-hour day; union wages. Apply Turner-Brook Co's. shirt and overall factory, Bastion Square. a25

TO RENT—Furnished room, close to the car and lock, reason for leaving, 116 S. Turner St. a25

STRICTLY MODERN house for sale; one of the finest situations in Victoria, large corner lot, unsurpassed view, thoroughly well built house containing large reception hall, library, dining room, sitting room, kitchen, laundry, linen closet, bath room, 3 large bedrooms with large closets, 2 toilets, 7 ft. granite basement, furnace, cement walk, etc. Address Owner, Box 660, Colonist. a25

2 SNAPS—Good 4-room cottage and lot close to car line, New 2-room cottage, large lot, close to car line, \$1,500; very easy terms. A. Williams & Co., 704 Yates St. a25

TO LET—Six acres, small cottage and barn, near car line; \$10 per month. P. R. Brown, Ltd., 1130 Broad St. a21

THE POPLARS (facing Empress hotel) will be opened on May 1st as a boarding establishment; also for table boarders; terms moderate. a21

FOR HIRE, quiet pony and buggy. Phone 1363. a21

LOWEST PRICE for addressing envelopes by the 1,000. P. O. Box 347. a21

OSTEOPATHY.
THE OSTEOPATH at the Imperial Hotel is enjoying a good practice with satisfactory results; 13 years experience without drugs. Room V. a25

MALE HELP WANTED.
FIRST-CLASS PORTER wanted. Empress Hotel Barber Shop. a25

BUSINESS CHANCES.
MEAT MARKET, good location, paying best price for good reason for selling. 681, Colonist office. a25

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.
WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply Mrs. Aaronson, 1315 Government. a25

DRESSMAKING.
MRS. CHARLES STEWART, "Beachcroft," Boyd St., has opened a department for making all kinds of children's clothes. Phone A-615. Appointments by appointment. a25

AGENTS WANTED.
RELIABLE good looking young men to introduce and take subscriptions to our latest, "The Jolly Joker" and "The Jolly Joker" in the city and vicinity on commission; easy to handle, good prospects, write quickly giving references and recommendation to N. C. H. General Agent, Box 86, St. Roch, Quebec City, Que. a24

CARD OF THANKS.
Mr. W. P. Allen desires to convey to his many friends and acquaintances his sincere thanks for the deep sympathy vouchsafed toward him in the hour of his terrible affliction, the loss by death of a true, tender and devoted wife. a24

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Public School, Prince Rupert.

Sealed tenders, inscribed "Tender for Public School, Prince Rupert," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, up to noon of Thursday, the 27th day of May, 1909, for the erection and completion of a two-story and basement frame school at Prince Rupert, B. C.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 24th day of April, 1909, at the offices of the Government Agent at Prince Rupert, of the Provincial Timber Inspector, Vancouver, and at the Public Works Department, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

EVERED CRIDDLE,
Superintending Architect,
Public Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 20th April, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Hospital for Insane, Coquitlam Farm.

Alternative sealed tenders, superintending "Tender for Chronic Building, Hospital for Insane, Coquitlam Farm," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Monday, the 31st day of May, 1909:

1. For the erection and completion of a reinforced concrete and brick building.

2. For the erection and part completion of a re-inforced concrete and brick building.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 10th day of April, 1909, at the offices of the Government Agent, New Westminster; of the Provincial Timber Inspector, Vancouver, and at the Public Works Department, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

EVERED CRIDDLE,
Superintending Architect,
Public Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 20th April, 1909.

CIVIC NOTICE

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to construct permanent sidewalks on the undermentioned streets, and to the effect of the said resolution, the Council has resolved that the said streets be widened and sidewalks be constructed thereon, and that the City Engineer and City Assessor, having reported to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said by-law, upon each of said works of local improvement, giving statements showing the amounts estimated to be chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property to be benefited by the said works and the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor aforesaid having been adopted by the Council.

Notice is hereby given that the said reports are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street, and that unless a petition against any of the said proposed works of local improvement, signed by a majority of the owners of the land or real property to be assessed for such improvement, and representing at least one-half of the value of the said land or real property, is presented to the Council within 15 days from the date of the first publication of this notice, the Council will proceed with the proposed improvement under such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Council, and that the costs of such improvement as the Council may by-law in that behalf regulate and determine.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
Victoria, B. C., April 21, 1909.

TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on Monday, the 26th inst., for the construction of a Brick, Steel and Concrete building, to be erected at the north end of the electric light building, facing the harbor, at the foot of Herald street, according to plans and specification which can be seen at the office of the undersigned, to whom tenders must be sent.

The lowest, or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WH. W. NORTHOTT,
Building Inspector.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., April 17th, 1909.

TENDERS WANTED

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Evans, Deceased.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 1st day of May, 1909, for the purchase of the following described property, viz: Parcel 4.70 acres lying immediately to the north of section 52, Lake Dist. Vancouver Island, B. C., on south side of Elk Lake, together with buildings thereon.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.
Administering the Estate of Joseph Evans, Deceased.
Dated this 17th day of April, 1909.

SEALD TENDERS, superscribed

"Tender for Painting Bridge," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Monday, the 3rd day of May, 1909, for cleaning and re-painting the Westminster Bridge.

Specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 10th day of April, 1909, at the offices of the government agent, New Westminster; of the provincial timber inspector, Vancouver, and at the public works department, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

EDWARD MOHUN,
Assistant Engineer.
Public Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 5th April, 1909.

A NICE Little Home

Seven roomed house and 60 acres, 4 1/2 acres cleared and a young orchard planted; nice garden; 35 slashed; water laid onto house; also a well-ventilated greenhouse; close to railway; live stream running through property. Price, \$6,500; \$4,000 cash, balance at 6 1/2 per cent.

Apply

C. M. LANE
SOMENOS.

F. W. STEVENSON & CO. BROKERS

1114 Government St., 14-16 Mahon Bldg.

We offer subject to prior sale or withdrawal:

1000 International Coal.....	.68
1000 Royal Collieries.....	31.15
1000 Portland Canal.....	.10
1000 B. C. Wood Pulp pld.....	.75
1000 Can. Northwest Oil.....	.30
200 Western Coal and Coke.....	1.50
10 Pacific Whaling pld.....	.70

DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES.

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

Stock and Bond Brokers

14-16 MAHON BLDG. 1114 GOV'T STREET

Orders Executed On the New York, Montreal and London Stock Exchanges

PORTLAND CANAL MINING CO. LTD

This company's property is situated at the head of Portland Canal B. C., within 4 1/2 miles easy access from the head of the Inlet. The mine is of high grade ore in gold and silver, also lead, and the development now done shows a large and available for shipping, described in a recent report by Mr. W. J. Elmdorf, the well known mining engineer of Spokane, "as an enterprise of immediate profit and great future possibilities." The merits of the mine have enabled the company to interest local capital in underwriting the treasury stock, thus enabling them to proceed actively with the work of further developing and fully equipping the mine so as to put it on an early shipping basis.

Independently we have satisfied ourselves as to the merits and management of the property, and have no hesitation in recommending the shares as a first-class mining investment. Acting for the underwriters we offer a limited number of fully paid non-assessable treasury shares of

Monday Is Opening Day in Housefurnishings

We are making Monday our opening day in the Carpet and Housefurnishing and Furniture Departments. Everything will be displayed as conveniently as possible so as to give every one an opportunity to see the many new lines in these departments. So many things are needed in the Spring to complete the improvements started in the home. You try something new—new carpets, new furniture or new curtains, perhaps—and then you find something else that you want. The benefit of buying your new housefurnishings at the Big Store is that your money goes further than you anticipated. We offer you nothing but the best, and we ask the very smallest price at which the article can be sold. We don't pretend to be giving you the articles at cost or less, or we could not stay in business if we did so. But we do sell at a small margin of profit and we buy at much lower prices than most firms.

That's the reason why our prices are the lowest.

New Carpets and Carpet Squares

Our Carpet Department has many attractions to offer you these days, as our showing of new carpets and carpet squares is very complete. We have on display the biggest assortment of artistic floor coverings that we have ever shown, including Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels and Ingrains. The range of colorings and designs is very extensive, and many are shown for the first time.

We would be glad to show you the assortment at any time and help you in your selections, by suggestions or any other means possible. We call particular attention to the Carpet Squares offered at \$30.00. They being exceptionally good value, as we bought them at a special price.

Carpet Squares That Are Good Values

Brussels Carpet Squares

Sizes 11 feet 3 inches x 12 feet 0 inches. From \$25.00 to ..\$31.50
 Sizes 11 feet 3 inches x 13 feet 0 inches. From \$27.00 to ..\$35.00

Wilton Carpet Squares

Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 9 feet 0 inches. From \$25.00 to ..\$35.00
 Sizes 8 feet 3 inches x 10 feet 6 inches. From \$27.50 to ..\$35.00
 Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 10 feet 6 inches. From \$27.50 to ..\$35.00
 Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 12 feet 0 inches. From \$31.50 to ..\$45.00
 Sizes 11 feet 3 inches x 12 feet 0 inches. From \$37.50 to ..\$55.00
 Sizes 11 feet 3 inches x 13 feet 6 inches. From \$42.50 to ..\$65.00

Axminster Carpet Squares at \$30.00

As a leader for early shopping Monday we are making a special in the Carpet Department

The first item is a line of new Axminster Squares, just opened up. They are exceptionally good values, and more, they are of that deep, soft pile Axminster which always warrants beautiful colorings. We won't try to describe these, but below are a few of the facts:

AXMINSTER CARPET SQUARES, in a large range of beautiful colorings, in greens, fawns, blues, reds, etc., with floral, medallion, conventional and Oriental designs, also several designs in two-toned greens. Size 3 yards x 4 yards. Monday, each\$30.00

Axminster Carpet Squares

Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 9 feet 0 inches. From \$21.50 to ..\$37.50
 Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 10 feet 6 inches. From \$25.00 to ..\$42.50
 Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 12 feet 0 inches. From \$30.00 to ..\$48.00
 Sizes 10 feet 6 inches x 12 feet 0 inches. From \$37.50 to ..\$90.00
 Sizes 10 feet 6 inches x 13 feet 6 inches. From \$45.00 to ..\$125.00

Brussels Carpet Squares

Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 9 feet 0 inches. From \$13.75 to ..\$19.50
 Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 10 feet 6 inches. From \$17.50 to ..\$21.00
 Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 12 feet 0 inches. From \$20.00 to ..\$24.50

Axminster and Wilton Carpets Special at \$1.75

IN YARD CARPET, as a special leader, we offer a choice assortment of new designs in Axminster and Wilton Carpets, in the very latest shades and color combinations. These carpets are beautiful qualities and are wonderful value at, per yard.....\$1.75

A Sale of Wool Shawls on Monday

A big assortment of fancy Wool Shawls that were secured at bargain prices. These we offer for sale on Monday. They are divided into four different lots, and priced at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.50. You'll be able to secure some rare snaps if you come early on Monday.

AT 25c—Fancy Wool Shawls, in a big variety of plain and fancy coloring.

AT 50c—Fancy Wool Shawls, medium size, a big assortment of plain and fancy colorings. Some fine shawls at this price.

AT 75c—Fancy Wool Shawls, good, large size, and a big variety of designs and colorings.

AT \$1.50—Wool Shawls, in pure white, different kinds and sizes, including some very large, heavy ones.

Monday a Special Sale of Linens

LINEN DOILIES, round, square and oblong, embroidered and hemstitched and drawn, assorted sizes. Regular values to 40c. Monday Sale Price10c

TEA CLOTHS, plain and embroidered, 30 x 30 and 36 x 36, some hemstitched and drawn. Dresser Covers, plain and embroidered, 18 x 45 and 18 x 54, very handsome designs. Embroidered Centres and Stand Covers, assorted sizes and patterns. These are worth 50c and 75c. Monday Special Sale25c

LINEN TEA CLOTHS, oval and square, embroidered centres, Irish Linen Pillow Slips, Linen Embroidered Pillow Slips, Linen Brush and Comb Bags, Linen Night Gown Bags, Linen Runners, etc., a rare assortment of values up to \$1.75. Monday Special Sale 50c

Furniture That Is Built for Service and Durability

This can be said of all SPENCER FURNITURE. Each separate piece is constructed with a view to this end. Only the best materials are used throughout for their kinds, whether sideboards, buffets, dressing bureaux, parlor tables or chairs. Every separate piece is well made, well finished and made to be used.

SIDEBOARDS—In the Surface Oak, from \$26.75 down to\$18.75

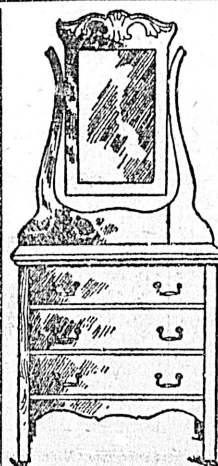
BUFFETS—In the solid Quartered Oak, from \$100.00 down to\$33.90

COMBINATION BUFFETS—In the Quartered Oak, from \$49.00 down to\$35.00

DINNER WAGGONS—In the Quartered Oak, from \$28.00 down to\$9.75

DINING TABLES—From \$55.00 down to\$6.90

DINING CHAIRS—Solid Quartered Oak, box panel seats leather padded. From \$55.00 suite to\$22.00



This Is a Leader at \$8.75

DRESSING BUREAU—Handsomely finished, in the "Surface Oak" Style, golden color. Cabinet base has three long drawers. Top is 32 in. x 19 in. Size of British plate mirror is 22 in. x 14 in. Spencer's Price—

\$8.75

New Nottingham Lace Curtains

Specials at \$1.25, at \$1.50, at \$1.75

OUR STOCK of these goods is now complete. This season's range of designs and qualities are the largest and best we have ever shown. The prices range from \$15 per pair down to ..60c For Monday morning's selling we are making a special of the following three lines:

100 PAIRS NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—Extra strong net, full size 3½ yards long, 54 inches wide. Monday, per pair\$1.25

100 PAIRS NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3½ yards long, 54 inches wide. Monday, per pair\$1.50

100 PAIRS NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3½ yards long, 54 inches wide. Monday, per pair\$1.75

Handsome New Madras Muslins

This season's showing of Madras Muslins is a record one, as the designs and colorings are in many cases so new and novel. Our assortment is very large and embraces many designs and color combinations never shown before. You are sure to be pleased with the range when you see them.

ECRU MADRAS, finished with tinsel edges, frilled edges and plain edges. From 85c per yard down to, per yard.....20c

COLORED MADRAS—We won't try to describe these for the assortment is so large it is almost impossible, but come in and we will be pleased to show you through them. The prices range from \$2.50 per yard down to.....35c

New Curtain Muslins of All Kinds

New White and Ecu Curtain Muslins

WHITE AND ECRU CURTAIN MUSLINS—These come in a large assortment of designs, in coin spots, figures, and floral effects. There is also a good assortment of white and ecru frilled muslins in plain and with a variety of designs. Ranging in price from, per yard, 50c down to20c

New Ecu Striped Scrims

NEW ECRU SCRIMS, in a variety of fancy stripe effects, Makes very dainty bedroom curtains. An exceptionally good wearing and washing material in widths 38 and 48 inches. Price, per yard, 50c, 35c and15c

New Nottingham Lace Curtain Nets

WE HAVE an exceptionally large stock of these goods, both in single and double widths there is a great variety of fancy designs and meshes with and without borders, 27 inches to 45 inches wide. Prices from, per yard, 50c down to.....15c

New Printed Fancy Muslins

FANCY MUSLIN, specially designed for bedroom drapery in white grounds with fancy floral designs, 48 inches wide. Prices, per yard, 75c and65c

Embroidered Cotton Voile

COTTON VOILE, fine even thread, with pretty embroidered rose bud in green and pink on white ground, 50 inches wide. Per yard\$1.25

Fancy Curtain Muslins

FANCY CURTAIN MUSLINS, in a large variety of colored coin spots and figured effects on white ground. Per yard 35c

Fancy Mercerized Curtain Material

THIS IS A NEW MATERIAL, known as a "Revere" Curtain material. Highly mercerized which gives it a nice silky appearance. It comes in a variety of fancy designs in ecru shades only. 48 inches wide. Per yard.....75c

Our Chocolates, the Best, Twenty-Five Varieties, per lb., 60c

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

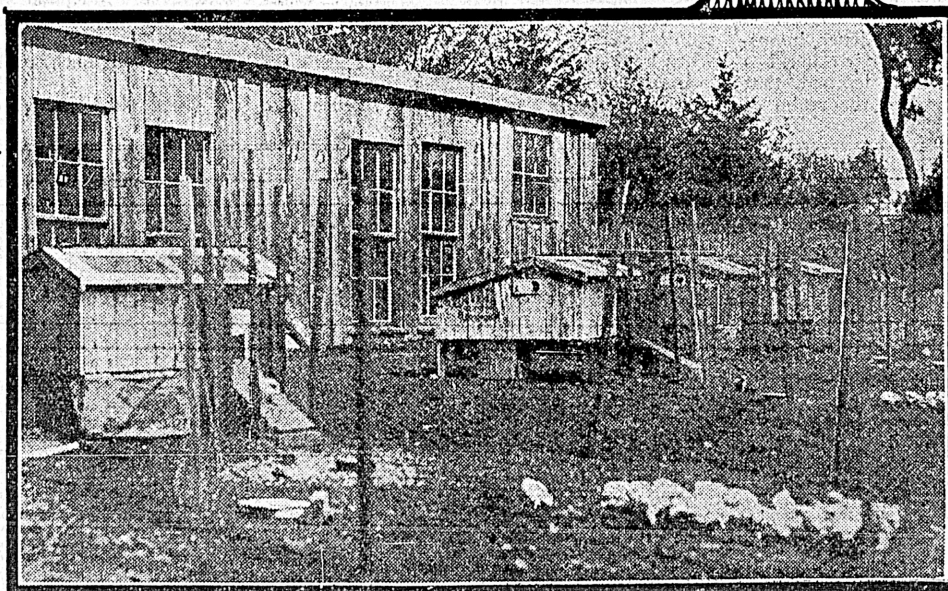
Our Chocolates, the Best, Twenty-Five Varieties, per lb., 60c



Poultry Farming

a
Vancouver Island
Industry

SNAP
SHOTS
AT
THE
RANCH OF
JOHN V.
COOPER



Theology in the Individual and National Life

The place of theology in the life of the individual and the nation, was the theme of the inaugural address delivered by Professor E. F. Scott upon his induction as Professor of Church History in the faculty of theology at Queen's University. It is of peculiar interest, in view of the controversies which of late have convulsed religious circles in Eastern Canada.

The paper follows:

My first duty is to thank the Senate and the Board of Trustees for the honor they have conferred on me in appointing me to the Chair of Church History in this University. I enter on my office with diffidence and misgiving, all the more so as I follow a predecessor who was distinguished for his many brilliant gifts. But the kindness which I have received already is proof to me that I may count on the forbearance of my colleagues and students. I shall endeavor, on my part, to discharge my new duties to the best of my power, and to deserve, in some small measure, the confidence that has been placed in me.

There are two considerations which afford me a special pleasure and encouragement as I look forward to my work at Kingston. The first is that this University has always been noted, in a peculiar degree, for the liberty of thought and outlook which it allows to its teachers. For theological study at the present time this liberty is essential. The theologian is confronted by a host of new problems, which it is quite impossible to solve by old methods or along traditional lines of thought. He can do nothing unless he is left unfettered. The purpose of the modern critical movement, as most candid minds are now willing to admit, is not to destroy the old beliefs but to rebuild them on a surer foundation. If this task is to be accomplished in any honest and permanent fashion, the movement must have liberty. A university which gives room to fair investigation, in religious as in other matters, will prove in the end to have served the best interests of our Christian faith.

What has further attracted me to the work at Kingston is the place that is here assigned to Theology as an organic part of the University course. Theological students are no doubt in training for the practical ministry of some given church; and it is only natural that the church should desire to have the moulding of them in its own hands. But admitting, as we must needs do, the splendid work of the church seminaries, we cannot but feel that theological scholarship has suffered by its frequent divorce from a larger academic life. A student in Divinity is apt to forget that his studies are related to others. He thinks of them as the preparation for a certain calling, and is tempted to pursue them in a narrow, professional spirit. Too often he enters on his life-work imbued with the notion that theology is a mystery apart, which has nothing in common with any other department of human thought. He takes up an attitude of suspicion and resentment towards the general intellectual movement of the age, and utterly fails to understand it. I believe that we should have a broader-minded ministry—more in sympathy with the time and therefore better fitted to influence it—if our theological schools were not so often like enclosed gardens. It is something to know that in this University the fence is broken down, and that theology is simply one portion of a wider domain. The contact with other workers, the very sight of the surrounding buildings devoted to so many different branches of learning, cannot fail to be educative to professors and students alike.

Perhaps I cannot do better on the present occasion than follow a line of thought suggested by this special feature of the theological school at Kingston. We meet here within the walls of a University, in which all the manifold aspects of modern learning are ably represented. How does theology stand related to those other studies? What place does it occupy at the present day in the general organism of knowledge?

It must be admitted that theology, which was once the queen, is now very often regarded as the Cinderella of the sciences. Indeed, its claim to rank as a science at all is seriously called in question. There is a well-known dictum of Huxley's that the place of theology is not with chemistry, astronomy and the other real sciences, but with mediaeval alchemy and astrology. These also were worked up into elaborate systems. They were expounded in learned books by men of keen and powerful intellect. But in their very nature they were false sciences, based on fictitious principles and dealing with imaginary values. For any part they played in the advance of knowledge they may be totally disregarded. There are not a few in our time who accept more or less frankly this estimate of theology. They allow that much profound learning has been expended on it. They would not altogether grudge it a place in our universities, as a picturesque survival of bygone modes of thought. But they deny that it has anything real and solid to contribute to the intellectual life of the world. It is an artificial exercise, a playing with words and fanciful abstractions, rather than a science.

This much, however, is certain, that whether theology is a real science or not, all the other sciences have grown out of it. Trace them back far enough and we find that they were nothing originally but so many aspects of theological speculation. In Egypt, Babylon, Israel, early Greece, men reflected on their religion, and set themselves in the light of it to explain the world around them. The priests and prophets were also the astronomers, lawgivers, physicians, historians, thinkers. The-

ology branched out into all the arts and sciences, and these again came back to a unity in theology. It is surely a fact worth pondering that theology, however we may regard it now, was the mother-science, which gave birth to all the others. The various efforts towards a wider, more accurate knowledge had their springs in the religious impulse. They were efforts to understand the ways of God, to see the world more plainly in its relation to God. of Plato, began with wonder; and this wonder was nothing, in the last resort, but the religious instinct, the sense of a divine mystery at the heart of all things.

Theology, then, was the original science; Philosophy, according to the profound saying and the history of ancient thought is largely a record of how it was broken up into the specific departments of knowledge. This work of separation was principally achieved by the great thinkers of Greece. We speak of them as the founders of the various sciences, but it would be more correct to say that they disengaged the sciences from theological speculation, and made them distinct and independent. Philosophy, medicine, geometry, were brought within their proper limits. They could be studied henceforth according to their own methods and principles, apart from the religious beliefs in which they were formerly involved. At the same time the ancient world never entirely lost the feeling that there was an ultimate theological science which included all others. This feeling reveals itself not only in a great imaginative thinker like Plato, but in Aristotle, in the Stoics, in investigators such as Galen and Strabo, who were solely concerned with the facts of the natural world.

When we pass from the ancient culture to the new world that rose into being under Christianity, we find the conception of an all-including theology again predominant. The religion set forth in the creeds was accepted by all men as the final revelation of truth; and the one task that remained for human intellect was to trace out the bearings of that ultimate truth on all other facts of knowledge. No result could be held valid which conflicted in any manner with the religious postulates. No study was worth pursuing unless it could be brought into some direct relation with the supreme study of theology. We all know how this conception of knowledge held its own throughout the Middle Ages, and persisted, in various forms, long after the revival of learning. There are still features about our older universities which remind us that at the beginning they were little more than theological schools. Their name implies that the scope of their teaching was universal; but it was meant also to suggest that all knowledge was bound together in a unity. Theology was queen of the sciences in the sense that all the others clustered around her and obeyed her will.

This conception of a central science, imposing its own laws and aims on every other, has now disappeared. We have learned that progress is possible only when the realm of

knowledge is mapped out in its several provinces, within which each science is self-governing. That this method is the true one has been fully demonstrated by its results. If we now know something about the movements of the heavenly bodies, the structure of the earth, the processes of development in plants and animals, the primitive history of the human race, it is because the old bondage of science to theology has been broken. Each investigator is left free in his special field, and is not pledged to conform his conclusions to some statement in the Bible or the creeds. Theology, too, has derived nothing but benefit from the new conception of knowledge. Like the other sciences, it has been compelled to restrict itself to its own sphere, and to discover the principles and methods that belong peculiarly to itself. The result has been a truer and larger and more helpful theology. In our contemplation of the great problems of man's relation to God, we have no longer to perplex ourselves with the old side-issues, about the method of creation and the age of the rocks and the origins of ancient peoples. In early times, when theology included all science, these questions and others like them became entangled with it; but we are learning now that they are extraneous. The solution of them must be left to other sciences, while theology concerns itself with its own special task. One cannot but acknowledge that this restriction, if such it be, has been a pure gain. Theology, narrowed into its proper sphere, has learned to state its problems more clearly and to examine them with a deeper insight. It can distinguish, as it never did formerly, between the essential things of religion and the mere wrappings and survivals.

We may admit, therefore, that the separation of the different provinces of knowledge, as it was effected in the last century, was a necessary step in intellectual progress. But it was only a step, and cannot be considered final. We are already beginning to realize that there is something false in the notion that every science must be kept in a watertight compartment by itself. The more we strive to specialize, the more we are discovering that our own particular study runs into some other and cannot be understood apart from it. Physiology has to learn from chemistry—history from language, architecture, economics. It is well for each student to feel that he is independent in his own domain, but he cannot do this beyond a certain limit. He is reminded at every turn that the ancient theory of the unity of knowledge corresponds with something real. Within the last twenty years or so, this sense of the correlation of all the sciences has been growing more and more acute; and it is tending may we not say, to a new estimate of the place of theology. Huxley dismissed it to the lumber-room of futile studies, yet he drifted himself into theology when he tried to follow out his own researches to their last issues. Haeckel is the champion of the absolute rights of physical science, but

in the very attempt to state his creed he becomes a theologian without knowing it. Do what we will we cannot escape from theology. The more strictly we examine into any separate group of facts, the more we feel the need of relating them with larger facts, with the ultimate meaning of the world.

What place, then, is to be assigned to theology in the modern system of knowledge? It can never re-assert its old claim to sovereignty, at least in the old sense. The various sciences have discovered their own specific laws, and will be guided solely by these, in spite of all theological requirements. The time is gone, and we need not regret it, when a question in geology could be settled from the Book of Genesis, or a historical fact discounted because it would not fit in with church tradition. In the future, it is evident, scientific men will reach their conclusions without consulting theology; and what is more, theology will have to accept those conclusions. Instead of dictating to the other departments of knowledge, it will have to content itself with learning from them. They have all some light to throw on the distinctive problems of religion, and the task of theology will largely be to collect that light and advance to new discovery by means of it. It is by adopting this humbler attitude that theological studies have made such wonderful progress during the last generation. There has been a complete departure from the old assumption that theology is the infallible science, whose sole business is to teach. The mistress has gone back to school. She has sat at the feet of all the younger sciences—history, language, psychology, and the many-sided investigation of nature—and from all of them she has acquired some fresh knowledge, to assist her in her own work. One often hears it asserted that theology has come to be little more than a sort of opportunism or unworthy compromise. The opposing forces, we are told, have proved too strong for it; and its whole endeavor is to make terms with them, and so preserve at least something out of the general shipwreck. But the compromise with modern thought is not a counsel of despair; neither is it anything to be ashamed of. It only means that theology has given up its arrogant claim to omniscience, and has set to work in a humbler, and surely a wiser, spirit. It has learned to recognize that God's revelation is manifold, and to welcome all light, from whatever side, that may bring it a little nearer to the truth.

In one aspect, therefore, theology now holds a position of dependence in relation to the other domains of knowledge. It no longer imposes its laws upon them. It is obliged to follow, where it once insisted on the right to lead. But it is not to be regarded, on that account, as the mere vassal of modern science, without any independent voice of its own. Its place is still a central one. Not obtrusively, as in former times, but just as truly and effectually, it controls the whole system of knowledge.

To admit the truth of this, we have only

to consider the nature of those facts which fall within its province. Whatever account we give of them, they are undeniably the supreme and essential facts. Theology may have its sham mysteries, not so very different from those of alchemy and astrology; but the science that occupies itself with God, and the human soul, and the moral law, and the ultimate purpose and meaning of life, cannot be disregarded. It is organic to any scheme of knowledge. All other studies are bound up with it, and apart from it are aimless and unintelligible.

It would not be difficult to prove this bearing of theology on those studies which are more directly concerned with man, in his social, intellectual and moral life. The religious motive has always, in one form or another, been the mainspring of man's higher activities; and in order to understand them we must have some means of gauging those inner forces which have quickened and moulded them. To take an illustration from my own special department of Church History. You remember how Gibbon, as he describes the gradual transformation of the Roman world, gives a chapter now and then to some account of theological controversy. He perceived, with his keen historical insight, that those Arian and Pelagian disputes exercised a real influence on the progress of events; but he handles them externally, with something of an amused contempt. It would not be too much to say, however, that for our deeper knowledge of that momentous period, when the old world was changing into the new, we have been chiefly indebted to the labors of theologians on those dead controversies. The beliefs of men were the real formative influences. The history of a thousand years was determined by the creed of Nicea, and not by any battles or statesmanship. Thus theology, while it seems to move in a world of abstractions, has the closest relation to the actualities of human life. It holds the key to a hundred problems, which other sciences, apparently far more certain in their methods, can only half solve. They discover in the end that they are thrown back upon it, and that it has worked along with them while it seemed to stand by idly.

And this is likewise true, though at first sight less obviously, with regard to those branches of knowledge which do not directly bear on the study of human life. The time is indeed gone when geology, physics, biology were all bound down within certain doctrinal limits. We are now suspicious of the man of science who defers to Bible authority, or tries to square his results with some theological dogma. His business, we rightly insist, is with his own investigations. He ought to follow honestly where they lead him, and allow the truth of religion to take care of itself. Yet there is one thing which we may surely demand of every worker, in whatever field of science he may labor. He needs to carry with him a sense of something beyond—of some higher truth which his own discoveries will make clearer, some spiritual purpose with which all the visible things are intertwined. It was wonder—the perception of a divine mystery shadowing itself forth in this world—that gave the first impulse to knowledge. All progress towards a larger knowledge is still inspired by this wonder, and will soon be arrested when it fails. We are beginning to realize, in our time, that abstruse studies, apparently quite remote from practical science, are nothing else than the driving forces which help it onward. Men used to laugh, not so long ago, at the higher mathematics, at recalcitrant enquiries into light and force and the constitution of matter. These were supposed to be only amusements for learned men who had nothing better to do. But we can see now that the great scientific thinkers, who dealt solely with ultimate facts and principles, have led the whole practical movement. They have opened up new paths to discovery. They have vitalized the more definite studies by connecting them with central, universal laws. And theology seeks to carry out to yet higher issues this work of the scientific thinkers. It believes that there is a grander purpose, a final reality, to which all things else are subordinate. It believes that in the great verities of our religion this deeper meaning of the world has revealed itself, and that patient, reverent seeking will make it ever clearer. Theology, therefore, illuminates and completes the work of the other sciences. It interprets to them that higher truth to which they are reaching forward, and on which they depend for their whole progress and aim.

Let me close as I began by expressing the pleasure with which I enter on my duties in this University, where the old idea of the unity of all knowledge is still a living one. We students of theology are apt to become immersed in our own pursuit. We forget, in spite of the modern world around us, that the truth of God has shaped for itself new channels, and flows in by these as well as by the old. Here, where we co-operate with so many other scholars, working in fields so different, we are taught at least that lesson. And may we not believe that the University also is more adequate to its true functions, because it makes room within its walls for the study of theology? It is much that in a new country like Canada, intent as it must needs be, for years to come, on studies that are immediately practical, one seat of learning has recognized that there is another side to knowledge. The science of our religion is as necessary, and as near to life, as any other. For man does not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.



With the Poets



A Ballade of Grandmothers.

Her locks were silver underneath her caps,
And Seant's twice a-bowl of aging ears;
Her chin was ample and—oh, joy!—her lips,
Asylums soft from childhood's storms and fears.
Her waist had long escaped—forget the tears
That marked its pining, where there tears enow.
To mention! Yet, methinks, today appears
No grace like hers, heart-saint of other years!
Ah, me, there are no old-time grandmas now!

She doctored all our bruises and mishaps
With kisses—balm in which a spell inheres.
She interposed oftentimes 'twixt us and raps
Parental, or more loathed fraternal jeers.
"Your grandma spoils you"—where the child that
hears.

Today, relenting justice thus allow
Reprieve? And who is there who interferes
When Nemesis, with birch uplifted, nears?
Ah, me, there are no old-time grandmas now!

Grandma, A. D. naught nine, has motor-traps,
Which she with speed and accuracy steers;
Divorce, complexion, waist-line, or perhaps
She is absorbed by clubs, reforms, careers.
And not one house of all the builder rears
Shows chimney nooks; for does she not avow
She's done with hearths, at corners miteneers,
Regards her predecessor's ways with sneers?
Ah, me, there are no old-time grandmas now!

Envoy

Prince, I'm not one who but the past reverts.
"Autre temps, autres mœurs"—the newly grafted
bough
New fruit befits. Hail grandame pioneers!
Yet blast we elders, who ere legend's spheres
Became their habitat, knew the kind dears—
The old-time grandmas who are vanished now!

—Anne O'Hagan.

A Call to Cupid

They vow, dimpled god, that you're clever,
With stratagems skillfully laid;
Your darts ever flying to sever
The heart of a man or a maid.
But surely I think that you're stupid,
With bow all neglected, unbent,
And I call you a lazy Dan Cupid,
With quiver of arrows unsent.

Why, look, if you please, sir, at Dolly!
Pray, isn't she target enough,
With her laughter and scorn of "Love's folly"?
Don't suffer so plain a rebut!
Come, Cupid, to arms! Pray, don't tarry,
But bring her to bay as your own;
Don't you see that I'm ready to marry
The instant your arrow has flown?

—Littell McClung.

It: A Rueful Rondeau.

She wears it out of doors and in,
And it in turn wears her out too,
A hanging garden such as grew,
The wonder of the world to win,
Round Babylon; yet 'tis not true
To say—for fashions change like sin—
She wears it out.

The kind of money known as "pin,"
'Cause o'er it men make much ado,
Therewith she sticks it through and through—
Who's stuck therewith, 'tis patience (grin!)
She wears it out.

—Harry Cowell.

Sicily, December, 1908.

O garden isle, beloved by Sun and Sea,
Whose bluest billows kiss thy curving bays,
Whose light enfolds thy hills with golden rays,
Filling with fruit each dark-leaved orange-tree,
What hidden hatred bath the Earth for thee,
That once again, in these dark, dreadful days,
Breaks forth in trembling rage, and swiftly lays
Thy beauty waste in wreck and agony!
Is nature, then, a strife of jealous powers?
Is man the plaything of unconscious fate?
Not so, my troubled heart! God reigns above.
And man is greatest in his darkest hours.
Walking amid the cities desolate,
Behold the Son of God in human love.

—Henry and Tertius Van Dyke in Century.

In the Spring Fields.

I tread the uplands where the wind's foot-falls.
Stir leaves in gusty hollows, autumn's arms,
Seaward the river's shining breast expands,
High in the windy pines a lone crow calls,
And far below, some patient ploughman turns
His great black furrow over steaming lands.

—Wilfrid Campbell.

Spring.

After long months of waiting, months of woe,
Months of withered age and sleep and death,
Months of bleak ceremonies of ice and snow,
After dim shrunken days and long drawn nights
Of pallid storm and haunted northern lights;
Wakens the song, the bud, the brook, the thrill,
The glory of being and the petalled breath,
The never waking of a magic will,
Of life resting to its infinite depths.

By wave and shore, and hooded mere and hill;
And I, too, blind and dumb, and filled with fear,
Life-gyved and frozen, like a prisoned thing,
Feel all this glory of the waking year,
And my heart, fluttering like a young bird's wing,
Doth tune itself in joyful guise to sing
The splendor and hope of all the splendid year,
The magic dream of spring.

—Wilfrid Campbell.

Our Heritage.

Not all the fire of Burns, the mind of Scott,
The stern and holy human zeal of Knox,
Nor that wise lore which human life unlocks
Of magic Shakespeare, Bacon's subtlest thought,
Nor Milton's lofty line sublimely wrought,
Nor Gentle Wordsworth 'mid his field and flocks,
Nor Mystic Coleridge of the wizard locks,
Hath power to raise us to our loftiest lot;

But that rare quality, that national dream,
That lies beyond the genius at its core,
Which gave it vision, utterance; evermore,
It will be with us, as those stars that gleam,
Eternal, hid behind the lights of day,
A people's best, that may not pass away.

—Wilfrid Campbell.

The Wizard's Ball.

Comes a woman to her door
Where Joy shall enter nevermore:
Who shall bring the word of pain?
"Call me not, for I am Gladness,"
Cried the spirit of the Rain!

Sits a woman by her hearth,
Shorn of every gift on earth;
Who shall bear her company?
Quoth the Wind: "For Mirth and Laughter
Am I fashioned; call not me!"

Weeps a woman, old with tears;
Who shall tell how the years
Wait to grieve her—is there one?
"Page am I of golden Morning;
Call me never!" sang the Sun.

Comes a smiling lass of May;
Who shall bring her love today,
And with love its grief and pain?
"We are ready!" shout the pages
Of the Sun and Wind and Rain.

—Aloysius Coll in Smart Set.

Love's First Edition.

In Cupid's book-shop once I went,
Determined to discover
Some pleasing bit of sentiment
To entertain a lover.
And there, among the rime and prose
I chanced to find a copy
Of Love's own book, with leaves of rose
Bound up in flowers of poppy.

It was as bright and fresh as new;
One could not help but spy it.
Forth from my breast I quickly drew
The needed heart to buy it.
Then home I hurried, greedy, glad—
The height of my ambition
Was reached at last. Sweetheart, I had
You in Love's First Edition!

—Julian Durand.

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

RIVERSIDE GOSSIP

By Richard L. Pócock.

Trout fishermen who celebrated the opening of the season have nothing to complain of; although no particularly big bags were made, very few came home "clean." Some good baskets of trout, numerically speaking, were made by bait fishermen in the various lakes and streams adjacent to the city, while the more particular anglers who stick consistently to the use of the artificial fly only, mostly did as well as could be expected considering the turn the weather took at the opening weekend and the chilliness of the atmosphere.

Some very fair success has been had with steelheads, in various parts of the Cowichan river, and some good trout have been landed lately in the early mornings, though the season has as yet been a little chilly for the best success with the fly. Most of the smaller waters of the district have yielded up quite a fair number of trout, however, and those who have gone out have returned well satisfied.

The most remarkable thing about the opening of the season was perhaps the unusually large number of anglers who went out to try their luck. No less than seventy-two were counted along the banks of one stream alone the first Sunday.

Considering the growing popularity of the sport and the ever-increasing number of anglers continually coming to make their home in this city, it is to be hoped that the provincial authorities will show an equal zeal in the duty of protecting and improving our trout waters as in that of protecting the game. To many the contemplative man's recreation is a greater attraction than the more boisterous and obtrusive sport of shooting, and there is no good reason why the angler's interests should not be safeguarded just as rigorously as those of the gunner.

Those who preferred to take their chances with the grilse and salmon had very fair sport, and it was a happy and contented bunch of sportsmen which returned to the labors of city life after the week-end holiday.

By the way, the Indians were still banging away at the ducks at the mouth of the Cowichan some weeks after the end of the shooting season, not necessarily killing many good ducks, but helping to make them wild and less likely to return to the same haunts next season. It is well known that wild fowl are more affected than any other class of game by being continually blazed at, and more likely to desert their usual resorts for more peaceful surroundings when they can find them. It is not so much the large numbers of ducks killed on the coast which is gradually but surely making them more and more scarce, but the enormous amount of ammunition fired at them, often at impossible ranges, which makes them shy and causes them to seek new feeding grounds.

It seems a pity that more people do not seem to be aware of the excellent salmon trolling to be obtained in early spring for spring salmon. The "spring" is the most sporting of all our varieties of salmon, and it is at this time of year that they are at their best, from a sporting point of view. In the spring the water is colder near shore than in the autumn; whether this is the explanation of it or not, the fact appears clear to the writer that the fighting qualities of the spring salmon caught in

the spring are away ahead of those of any of the salmon which are caught in the fall of the year.

Early morning and evening seem to be the best times to fish for "springs," irrespective of the state of the tide, and the best success will be found by keeping fairly close to shore where the water begins to deepen, the supposition being that the salmon are cruising close to the shore in pursuit of the small fry on which they prey.

On three successive outings this year the writer has had at least one good salmon each time, and on the last occasion hooked three, landing two and losing the other after a struggle of a quarter of an hour with the fish of his life. The same tackle exactly does for both grilse and salmon, except that it seems necessary to fish with a fairly heavy sinker for the salmon, though with no bigger spoon than will take even a small grilse; a Stewart being as good as any.

Quail are getting more and more common on the vacant lots in town. The other day six spent the whole day on the lot next to Maynard's auction rooms on Broad street; in James Bay they are thick in several parts, notably on Boyd street, Simcoe street, and even as near the centre of the town as Menzies street, only a few blocks from the Government buildings.

Talking of artificial flies, I saw two youths the other day who had just come down with a good basket of nice trout from Cowichan Lake. I myself had been trying the river at Duncan without much success, so enquired out of curiosity what fly they had caught the trout with. Jock Scot was the answer, and a yellow fly the name of which had escaped their memory. A few moments later one of them bemoaned the fact that he could not get a shoe-shine up there before going back to town, and in an unguarded moment let slip the remark that he had made his boots dirty digging worms. I fancy that gave the clue to the particular variety of fly used which has accounted for a good many of the early spring fish, and the name of which he was for the moment unable to recall.

No wonder the reporters of the daily press find it hard to chronicle a fish story without first making mention of the name Ananias!

I hear that one or two very fine, big trout have been caught in Shawnigan Lake this year, and also at least one grilse was reported, the inference being that the work done last year on the outlet to make it possible for fish to get up from the sea is successful in its object. I am told that the Dominion Government is going to let us have some trout fry for turning out in this lake and also very possibly some steelhead fry.

TWO TRUE FISH YARNS

We were in that unmapped country of Northwestern Quebec. The only human beings we had met in two weeks' travel were some Tete a Brule Indian trappers, and a Montanais caribou hunter and his squaw; but we needed no company outside of ourselves. Our party consisted of three white men and six Montanais Indians. The red men had named me Bonhomme chez nous, which I am told was a compliment, but from the manner

the Indians had of clipping their words and my little knowledge of French, I thought they had named me "Bum Canoe," which did not strike me as being any too flattering, even from Indians.

Ever since we had hit the river the three white men of the party found no difficulty in supplying nine hungry men with all the trout that they could eat, and the fish were none of your fingerlings either, but great, husky, red-bellied fellows, such as you seldom see outside of a picture book or in your dreams. We had just made a rough portage and landed our goods and canoes on a rocky ledge, below some roaring falls. Joe Nipton, a one-eyed Indian, who looked like a Malay pirate and who wielded the bow paddle in my canoe, launched the light craft in the dark rapid water below the falls and motioned for me to get aboard; then he anchored the canoe in the swift waters by skillfully jamming his paddle blade against a rock on the bottom, and waited for me to cast my flies. I did so with the monotonous success which had followed us all along this beautiful river.

Growing weary of the sport, I began idly to play with the flies, and while my leader was hanging over the sides of the canoe I made a discovery which suggested some fun. Addressing the chief of the Indians and imitating to the best of my ability his broken English, I drew myself up, struck my chest and cried, "Bum Canoe, him big medicine, what? He know all ze fish by zer names. Zey answer to zer names! Ze trout down here, him name Monsieur Gaston." Then taking the leader in my two hands and dangling it over the water, I exclaimed: "Jump, Jean Batiste, jump, boy!" but there was nothing doing; when, however, I cried: "Jump, Gaston, jump!" to the utter bewilderment of the red men and obedient to my command, a trout leaped from the water. Again dangling the fly over the water, I said, coaxingly: "Alphonse, Alphonse! Jump!" but no trout rose at my request.

"Zer," said I, "you see he not answer to ze name of Jean Batiste or Alphonse." But when I again called "Gaston" the trout jumped clear of the water. This was repeated a number of times, somewhat to the awe of the red men, but greatly to their delight. The explanation of the trick is simple.

I had noticed a good sized trout leap for my fly, while the leader was dangling over the side of the canoe, and when I lifted the fly a few inches higher the fish did not rise. So when I called Gaston, I allowed the fly to dangle near the surface of the water, but when I called Alphonse or Jean Batiste, I took care to elevate the fly a little higher and the trout did not rise.

Of course, one cannot play in this manner with trout upon a stream that has been frequented by fishermen, for in such a stream even the baby trout will scuttle away and hide at the approach of a canoe.

A few seasons ago a well-known newspaper man, who is also a celebrated fisherman, brought his bride with him to visit at my permanent camp, "Wild Lands," on Big Tink Pond, Pike County, Pennsylvania. The season was late and the bass had ceased to bite, but the pickerel were very hungry. My guest and his brand new wife occupied one boat, while their host and hostess occupied a neighboring one.

"My dear," said my guest, addressing his wife in a superior manner, "you don't let your fish run long enough. You don't give them time to swallow the bait before you strike them."

"Well," replied his better half, "if you know so much about it, you better tell me when to strike; I've got a bite now."

Mr. J. watched the line critically for some time, then gave the command.

"I've got him," exclaimed his wife, as her rod began to bend in a semi-circle.

"And so have I got one," exclaimed Mr. J. excitedly, and forgetting his pupil he devoted his whole attention to his own line.

When the little lady began to reel in her silken thread her husband became very much excited, and although a seasoned and experienced fisherman, he was evidently puzzled over the action of his fish. At length he shouted, "Hold on, hold on a minute! Hold on a minute, please. I think, dear, that you are all snarled up with my line." Then both parties began talking at once, at the same time reeling in their lines. But when the time came for landing the fish, it was plain to be seen that their lines were not snarled, and there was only one fish.

Obedient to the command of her husband, the little lady had allowed the fish to run, and the fish had taken time not only to swallow the bait on her line, but also to meander over to the other side of the boat and gulp down her husband's minnow, hook and all. They had both caught the same fish, and when the big pickerel came to the surface, with the two hooks fast in its fierce jaws, the triumphant look on the lady's face was as mirth provoking as the utterly blank countenance of her husband. I have no doubt if they had waited much longer before striking that pickerel it would have swum over to our boat and swallowed both of our hooks.—Dan Beard in *Outing*.

A BEAR STORY FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA

The record bear of British Columbia is a big grizzly to be found over on Ramsay's Arm. Several thrilling tales about this frightful quadruped are in circulation among the Indians and half-breeds of the Pacific Coast country. His ferocity and mastodontic size are said to exceed all authenticated bear records. He feeds anywhere from the Coast Range to the ocean, and the Indians always give him a wide berth. Their imaginations have converted his remarkable physical prowess into a supernatural power, not without the suspicion of a purpose to shield their own timidity. The siwash are not pre-eminent bear hunters, and no tyee could, if he would, secure a half-dozen bucks to volunteer to make a rug out of the Ramsay Arm pelage. The siwash does not venture into that country alone, and when he goes there to get "mowich," it is only in a strong hunting party.

No doubt a great many acts of which he is entirely innocent have been attributed to "Meerhique," as the beast is known in the Indian language. Some for which he is responsible are grossly exaggerated, and other attributed to him are preposterous. Now it may be true that a Chilcoten Indian did guide a couple of sportsmen from the Fraser river, over the mountains to Ramsay's Arm, and that, when out looking for signs, he found his bear making

a breakfast of the decaying bodies of spawned-out salmon which had floated ashore after the usual summer run from the salt sea, and that he attempted to end bruin's career by aiming a bullet at his brain. A bad shot was followed by a charge of such ferocious and noisy demonstration that fear atrophied the poor Indian on the spot. Meerhique seized the rifle and broke it over the hunter's head, felling him like a tree, and then wheeled and disappeared in the dense undergrowth.

Bears are generally supposed to appease their wrath in a horrible mutilation of their unwary victims, chewing the head into a toothbrush or rending the limbs from the body, but Meerhique is far-sighted and crafty, and the victim of his attack wandered home with a cracked pate minus a sound mind—"possessed of the devil" the remainder of his days—and a living example of the vengeance of Meerhique's aroused anger.

A Lilloet Indian from the rancheree at the foot of Mission mountain came to a violent death on Ramsay's Arm. This siwash enjoyed local celebrity as a spearsman, and Meerhique, so the story goes, found him perched on a rock watching for salmon, stalked the fisherman, and with one sweep of his great paw sent him to the bottom of the river with his head crushed into pulp.

Other interesting stories of this remarkable specimen of *ursus horribilis* may be picked up on the Coast Range, through the Cascades, and even over on the Fraser and Bridge rivers, interesting enough to relate as bear stories, but not well enough authenticated for serious publication. However, in a trip up into the interior of British Columbia, I fell in with a timber cruiser of Vancouver, who had knocked about Ramsay's Arm considerably on the lookout for good stumpage for the lumber market, and had run across several stories of the career of the giant bear. He told me that he had seen his claw marks on trees measuring fifteen feet from the ground on which he stood when sharpening his claws. This single statement from a truthful man is sufficient evidence that the bear is a regular monster. The big grizzly which Mrs. Noel, the famous woman hunter of Lilloet, B. C., killed, measured three inches under ten feet from tip of nose to tip of tail, and this was considered a record bear, and judging from reliable information, the latter's height must have fallen far short of the Ramsay Arm bear's towering stature.—*Recreation*.

Captain Lewis Bayly, C.V.O., who has just been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, saw service in the Ashantee war. He also took part, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a decidedly exciting little expedition up the Congo River in search of pirates in 1875. A training vessel, the *Geraldine*, had stranded whilst going upstream, and the enterprising "pirates" of the place attacked and robbed her and killed a few of the men who attempted to defend her. It became necessary to reason with those pirates, so the *Encounter* and the *Spiteful* and other boats explored the creeks. In one town, deserted, up the Luculla Creek, they came on some of the plunder and razed a stronghold or two. The gunboats went some seventy miles up the river, and then received the solemn thanks of seven kings, who may or may not have been near relations of the freebooters, for having cleared the river for legitimate trade. By the way, Sir Percy Scott won his step in the same affair.

First War Balloons

In these days, when Germans believe that their Zeppelin dirigible is destined to make their motto "Deutschland über alles," a reality, it is reassuring to remember that balloons have hitherto been used in war. The war balloon came of the second mother of inventions. It was the second year of the republic. The battle-gage of a king's head which she had chucked down to all Europe had found Europe somewhat haltingly responsive, when it came to business. But the armies were converging on Paris, and the Committee of National Defence was put to its trumps in the big game it had to play. The circumstances suggested all sorts of new-fangled devices. Presently, a scientist found himself the father of the motion of a war balloon.

He was Monge. Monge, after the eclectic method of the time, had been put at the head of the navy. Perhaps that may have helped him to the consideration of an airship. He talked over his idea with Berthollet, Foucroy, and other congenial spirits. They called in Guyton de Morveau. De Morveau had been Advocate General in the Dijon Parliament. A born Burgundian, he was an enthusiastic believer in aerostatics. He had made several ascents himself only a few years before. All these men, in fact, were contemporaries of Pilatre de Rozier and the Montgolfiers, and had all witnessed the experiments of Charles and Robert and De Blanchard, balloonists of a later school. Monge's notion was thus pretty well assured of a favorable consideration. The sub-committee to whom it was referred decided for it unanimously. In June of 1793 experiments were begun with an old balloon, which had been put away somewhere in Paris, and so encour-

aging did these prove that in the October following the Chateau and Park of Fouquet's old Meudon were requisitioned, and there—where it is now—a school for aeronauts and a workshop combined were formally established. The heads of their department were Coutelle, Conte, and Lhomond. Coutelle was a pupil of Charles. He had been an abbe, au petit collet, whom the Revolution had inspired with other views of life. Conte was a practical chemist; Lhomond was Coutelle's second in command.

The last week in October, 1793, saw the construction of the first war balloon begun and finished. The inflation was another matter. There was no convenient gasometer. The sulphuric acid product was not to be had, all sulphur being required for the powder factories. But Conte had invented a process of producing hydrogen from the decomposition of water—a complicated and tedious process that made the inflation of L'Entreprenant a matter of six and thirty hours, and this was perforce adopted. Altogether, the initial expenses were heavy. When L'Entreprenant made its first ascent at Meudon it had cost all £2,000, and carried but two aeronauts at that.

There it was, however, and it was proposed to give the Army of the North the immediate benefit of the new idea. The Army of the North was not prepared to give the new idea a very favorable reception. "We do not want balloons," wrote Duquesnoy, the civil commissioner; "we want battalions. Your Conte has the air of a farceur." Conte came back somewhat disgusted. The Government decided to postpone active aeronautical proceedings. In point of fact, Coutelle had discovered that for making and transmitting observations the free balloon was unsuitable; the captive bal-

loon was indicated. L'Entreprenant was fitted with guide ropes; instructions were flagged to the balloon company below as to elevation and direction, and the result of observations was sent down, on paper, in little bags of sand. In devising this elaborately primitive arrangement it never seems to have occurred to anybody that flagging might as well do the whole.

The balloon company of L'Entreprenant was small in point of numbers—twenty-four rank and file and two officers, Coutelle and Lhomond; but it tried its recruits pretty high. A working knowledge of masonry, carpentry, lock-making, impressionist sketching, and pneumatic chemistry was part of what was required of the war-balloonist of those days, and this may have something to say to the fact that the establishment never saw more than two companies. The uniform was the black, with blue facings, of the engineers; a short sabre and a pair of pistols were the regulation armament.

Thus manned and equipped, L'Entreprenant was pronounced fit for service. Coutelle was ordered to Maubeuge, then beleaguered, but so loosely that the aerostat and its belongings reinforced the garrison without mishap. It took the better part of a week before Conte had built his furnaces, decomposed a sufficiency of water, and generated sufficient gas for the inflation; but at last the first war balloon duly ascended. It proved its usefulness in the first half hour. The besieged were made aware that the besiegers had more tents up than men to fill them. In the course of the day many attacks were intelligently anticipated before they occurred. Yet when Coutelle, after being the object of much bad shooting, came down, himself and his balloon undamaged, he got no particular thanks; but soldiers were against the thing. Commanders could not be got at first to appreciate the value of information sent down to them in little bags of sand. The siege of Maubeuge was raised, however, Coutelle bounced the inflated L'Entreprenant over the walls and went on to the next scene of operations. The Government, at all events, was satisfied.

Against British Rule

Mr. Haldane's announcement that the British Army of Occupation in Egypt would be increased to the same strength as the force in South Africa, has roused the Egyptian Nationalist press to fury, and most violent articles have been published. The Moderates do not like these diatribes, and the following is the translation of an article in the Coptic organ, *El Watan*:

"That the organs of our Nationalist parties are hostile to the British occupation is a notorious fact which needs no reiteration or explanation. But that one of these organs should make it a sacred duty to belittle and vilify the British army on every possible occasion is a matter the motives for which are certainly not clear. 'Al-Lewa' has always proved its enmity to British rule and British policy, but its tone is sometimes considered natural in a way.

"Since the advent of the Tunisian, who is now the editor of that paper, 'Al-Lewa' has developed a particular and venomous hatred for the soldiers and officers of the British army using the most malicious and acrimonious terms in describing trifling incidents connected with its members. But in its issue of Tuesday last it actually broke the record of all its former attacks and libels. In giving publicity to an apparently fabricated incident at Mena House hotel, it pours out all its venom, and again taunts the officers of the British army, with low breeding, ill-manners, cowardice, and many another vice. Here is an extract from 'Al-Lewa' of the 10th inst., on this subject:

"We have published this letter with the object of showing the real nature of English education and English morals. It is really astounding to see these English officers show

so much pride and power in public places, while in war we hear nothing about their valour. The battlefields are witnesses of their lack of courage and endurance. How is it that they never show courage except in balls and meetings, where they indulge in luxury and pleasure? Our Egyptian officers have proved to the world their valour in the Sudan. Those who know the facts declare that had it not been for the courage and faithful service of our officers the English troops and their officers would have fallen into the hands of Dervishes, to end their days in the misery of prison and captivity, instead of living the seats of luxury. Why, then, is this false pride, why all this supercilious conceit? Now, patience has a limit, and breasts cannot bear insult beyond a certain degree. Do the English wish to make our breasts burst by these repeated insults?

"We have never heard that a great army was libelled or insulted in more vulgar terms. Yet the British government take no steps against the seditious calumniators of their officers and soldiers. 'Al-Lewa' warns England in the above extract that the patience of our Nationalists has a limit, and their breasts will one day burst, even though they had a big safety-valve in these unbridled organs of sedition and revolution. In this warning we are with the editor of 'Al-Lewa,' for so long as England allows the people of Egypt to be taught that their mobs are mightier and braver than the British troops, and that the yoke of England is the most detestable on earth, these fellahs will one day arrive at the limit of their patience, and their breasts will burst with a rising which England cannot easily quell.

Our Hour with the Editor

SPIRITUAL DISCERNMENT

Writing to the Corinthians, Paul said: "But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." Evidently Paul was not speaking of a mere matter of intellectual belief when he used this language. He had something else in mind than the admission of the fact that Jesus has risen from the dead; something more than an intellectual conviction that Jesus was the Messiah foretold in the Jewish prophecies. There was and is nothing in either of these propositions calling for the exercise of any different faculty than that which convinces us that Columbus discovered America, or that the shape of the earth is spherical. The first is a matter of belief in an isolated fact; the second a belief in a deduction from ascertained facts. Paul spoke of "the natural man." Exactly what he had in mind in using this expression may be involved in some doubt owing to the limitations of language, when we endeavor to describe the unknown or the unfamiliar in terms of the known and familiar. The difficulty of definition must always be kept in mind when we seek to understand matters relating to man's complex nature. We find the same thing in physical science. Thus we speak of x-rays because the discoverer of this peculiar phase of light—if it is a phase of light—did not know what he had found, and hence could not describe it in terms of anything else. Therefore he adopted the letter X, which is the algebraic sign for an unknown quantity. But the rays are none the less real and none the less effective because we cannot tell what they are.

The force of the Christian movement consisted in this power, which was spiritually discerned. We saw in the reference made last Sunday to the introduction of Christianity into Rome, that the circumstances surrounding it were of a character calculated to prevent any progress being made. The new sect was first ignored; then, when it grew stronger, was despised; and when it became so numerous as to appear likely to be formidable, it was persecuted. There was absolutely nothing to be gained socially, financially or politically by being a Christian. From every point of view that was then and would now be regarded as practical, Christianity was not worth a moment's consideration, and had nothing in any way attractive about it. Unlike the Mohammedan movement, there was nothing about it to attract the ambitious or the adventurous. It made no impression on the minds of philosophers. There was nothing about it which appealed to pride of race. Its teachers were not men of influence. Yet in spite of all opposition it grew in strength and power. Its adherents, who, according to contemporary historians, were at the outset people of no particular standing, did not themselves wholly appreciate the nature of the cause which they had espoused. Yet it rose superior to all opposition, and in time ruled the city and the empire, which once had treated it with scorn and hatred. Surely the agency through which this wonderful result was accomplished was something quite distinct from the influences which ordinarily control the conduct of men; it was surely an agency of which the "natural" man must of necessity have been ignorant.

As it was in Rome eighteen hundred years ago, so it has been ever since. The progress of Christianity has been greatly handicapped. Ignorance and fanaticism have done their best at misrepresenting it. Politicians have distorted it for their own purposes. Men of evil minds have perverted it. Bigotry has prejudiced men of intelligence against it. The intelligence of mankind has been slow to grasp its full significance. Creed-makers have belittled it with their own conceits. And yet today Christianity is stronger in the world than ever. It has been the greatest factor in the development of mankind, and no effort of the imagination is necessary to demonstrate that it will in the future be vastly more efficient in promoting the betterment of mankind than it ever has been. Where shall we seek for the explanation? There is not much, if anything, in the ethical side of Christianity that cannot be paralleled by the teachings of ancient philosophers. The story of the divine origin of the Founder is no way essentially different from the stories of half a score of other great leaders and teachers. The accounts of the miracles performed by Jesus and his Apostles are no more wonderful than are the accounts of miracles attributed to others. Indeed, the critics of Christianity are much given to pointing out that it is in these respects no way different in essence from any one of some half dozen or more religious cults; and it is not easy to answer the statement. And yet Christianity is a growing force today, and all other systems are falling before it. Christianity has emancipated men, mentally and physically, and all real progress during the last fifteen centuries, at least, has been where its influence has been the most strongly felt. We cannot hope to find the explanation of this in any of the considerations which ordinarily affect us mentally or physically, or, to use the expression of Paul, in any of the things which "the natural man receiveth." The cause must be something external to humanity, and when Paul tells us that it is the Spirit of God, we are forced to admit that there is a strong prima facie case in favor of such a claim.

In physical science, when we see an effect we infer a cause, and to discover the cause we use appropriate means. Paul tells us that the vital force in Christianity is the Spirit of God, or rather this is the name which he gives to

that vital force, but he tells us that spirit can only be discerned by spirit, which, on the face of it, seems to be as reasonable a proposition as that the physical can only be discerned by the physical. Our intelligence is able to appreciate the physical by the employment of our physical agencies, namely, sight, smell, touch, taste and hearing. But with these we cannot discern the spiritual. To avoid misunderstanding, it may be here added that the "spiritual" in the sense the word is now used has no relation to what are called spirits, and which are alleged to materialize. If there are such things, they are discerned by our physical senses. The application of the word "spiritual" to table-rapping and kindred phenomena, as well as to the agency which the Apostle calls "the Spirit of God," illustrates the point made above in regard to the definition of things. Some people deny the existence of a spiritual agency, because they think it implies a belief in ghosts; but the two things have absolutely no relation to each other. Like can discern like, and as we are made in the image of God, so we may through that wherein the image consists discern the Spirit of God, and this it is which makes Christianity a living agency for the betterment of mankind, and will one day make humanity superior to all things physical.

HADRIANOPLE

In the Second Century of the Christian Era the Visigoths lived north of the Danube, and somewhere near were the Ostrogoths. Both these tribes are supposed to have been of Scandinavian origin, although some investigators think they were Germans. Their language, as it is preserved in the translation of the New Testament made by Ulfilas, bears a very strong resemblance to English. They had never been conquered by the Romans, but, on the contrary, during the Third Century made incursions into the dominions of the Emperor of the East and overran the whole Balkan Peninsula. They were equally formidable by sea and land, and their courage and skill in ships supports the theory that they came from the shores of the Baltic, rather than from the steppes of Russia and the tablelands of Central Asia. But be their origin what it may have been, the middle of the Fourth Century found them congested in a somewhat confined space along the northern bank of the Danube, owing to the pressure of the advancing horde of the Huns, who were then actively advancing on their resistless march across Europe. While in our histories the Goths are always spoken of as Barbarians, it is not to be understood that they were a race of savages. They were brave and warlike, but their institutions were well ordered, and many of them were at least nominally Christians. In person they were, as a rule, well-favored, being tall, strongly built, with an abundance of flaxen hair and clear complexions. The Roman historians, who have not much to say in their favor, speak of the admiration they excited among the people of Thrace and Macedonia.

About A. D. 360 the Visigoths applied to Valens, the Emperor of the East, for permission to cross the Danube, so as to escape the ravages of the Huns. The request was granted on two conditions. They were to consent that their children should be distributed throughout the Empire and that they should leave their arms behind them. Having not yet recovered from a terrible defeat at the hands of Aurelian, and feeling unable to withstand the Huns, the guardians of the Gothic King, who was then a child, consented to these ignominious terms; but no sooner had the work of transporting them across the Danube begun than the Goths intrigued with the Roman officials for permission to bring their arms with them. They succeeded, but only at great cost. In exchange for the privilege they gave their wives and daughters to the Romans and parted with many slaves. Of fighting men about 200,000 crossed the Danube, and with them were women, children and slaves sufficient to swell the numbers to over a million. The Emperor Valens had given instructions that the new-comers should be kindly dealt with, but they were not obeyed. A bare recital of the cruelty and oppression inflicted upon them would involve statements, which could hardly be given a place here. Imagination cannot invent any indignity greater than those to which they were subjected. Meanwhile the Ostrogoths, hard pressed by the Huns, had followed the Visigoths across the Danube, and Fritigern, the leader of the latter, secretly cultivated friendship with them. Fritigern was undoubtedly a man of remarkable executive ability, as was shown by the manner in which he held his warlike people in check; but there came a day when action could no longer be deferred. Lupicinus, the Roman governor, invited the Gothic leader to a splendid entertainment, and when the guests arrived they came accompanied with a military force. When they reached the city in which the entertainment was prepared, the hungry Goths demanded access to the richly-stored markets, which was refused, whereupon a struggle arose. The Roman governor thereupon issued an order for the slaughter of his guests, and Fritigern, hearing of it, called upon his companions to bare their swords and cut their way out of the palace. Amazed at the fury of the Gothic leaders, the Romans made way for them, and reaching camp in safety, Fritigern led his men to the attack. The Roman legions could not withstand the onslaught. "That successful day," says the Gothic historian, "put an end to the distress of the Barbarians, and the se-

curity of the Romans; from that day the Goths, renouncing the precarious condition of strangers and exiles, assumed the character of citizens and masters, claimed an absolute dominion over the possessors of land, and held in their own right the northern provinces of the empire, which are bounded by the Danube." The ravages of the Goths were terrible, but they were not more than a retaliation for the insults and injuries to which they themselves had been subjected. Their children, released from slavery, told awful tales of the cruelties to which they had been subjected, and the story of Gothic revenge was written in burning cities and in the shame of Roman matrons and maidens. For three years the strife continued, with varying success, but on the whole the advantage was with the Goths. The end came in A. D. 387.

The Emperor Valens had returned from Antioch, where he had made his headquarters, to take command of his troops in the field. While the Empire of the East had been in such dire straits, Gratian, the Emperor of the West, had been carrying out a series of brilliant campaigns against the Germans, and he sent messengers to Valens, saying that he would come with his victorious legions and assist him in driving out the Goths. But Valens was too proud to wait for the help of a younger man, whom he had professed to despise, and resolved to risk his fate in battle outside the walls of Hadrianople. The battle which took place was terrific. The Gothic horsemen descended like a whirlwind from the hills upon the Roman troops, and by the fury of their charge scattered the Roman cavalry before them like chaff. They then surrounded the infantry and cut them to pieces. Valens fell wounded early in the fight. He was borne to a cottage, and was there burned to death by the infuriated enemy. Nightfall alone stayed the slaughter, and when darkness set in, two-thirds of the Roman army lay dead on the field. It was the greatest calamity which the arms of Rome had suffered since Hannibal gained the victory of Cannae. The ravages, which ensued, were indescribable. St. Jerome in attempting to depict them, wrote: "In those desert countries nothing was left but the sky and the earth; after the destruction of the cities and the extirpation of the human race, the land was overgrown with thick forests and inextricable brambles; the universal desolation, announced by the prophet Zephaniah, was accomplished in the scarcity of the beasts, the birds and even of the fish." This is, of course, the language of exaggeration. It was written twenty years after the Battle of Hadrianople, and shows the impression produced by the Gothic ravages.

The subsequent history of the Visigoths need only be outlined. They did not long remain in the Balkan Peninsula, but under the command of their wonderful leader, Alaric, pursued a course of conquest in Western Europe, such as no other race has ever rivalled. They finally reached Spain, where they established themselves permanently.

Before taking leave of this epoch in the history of the world, reference may be made to the terrible earthquake of July 21, A. D. 365. It affected the greater part of the Roman world. The shores of the Mediterranean were left dry by the retreating waters, so that great quantities of fish were caught with the hand, and one writer says that he was able to see "valleys and mountains that never had been exposed to the sun since the formation of the globe." The receding waters returned in a tremendous tidal wave, which swept ships far inland and destroyed thousands of lives. In Alexandria alone 50,000 people were drowned. The effect of this disaster was almost to unnerve the Roman people, who believed they saw in it proof of the anger of the gods. It is a singular coincidence that it preceded the initial acts of the great drama, which had for its climax the overthrow of the Roman Empire.

The Birth of the Nations

XIV.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE HINDUS

I.—The Maha-Bharata

It is supposed that in a very remote period in the history of the world, a branch of the Aryan race migrating to the Indian Peninsula, established themselves in the Punjab, and generally spread over the whole of Northern and Central India, mingling with the inhabitants and forming the Hindu race. But when we speak of these happenings, we are referring to times far beyond the realms of authenticity. We cannot speak or write with any authority of the beginning of Indian civilization; the most that can be done is to glean what information we can from the old Sanscrit epics, and give a necessary curtailed resume of some of the principal ones. They afford interesting reading, and may be conditionally accepted as true, just as we accept the old sagas of the Norsemen, or the songs of the poets of Spain.

The Rig-Veda, which is said to be the oldest literary document in existence, proves to us that even at that remote time the Hindus were far advanced in civilization. It is a collection of hymns to the different gods, and poems, in which the writers conjecture as to the beginning and end of the world, and the

reason of existence. "Who knows exactly, and who shall in this world declare, whence and why creation took place? The gods are subsequent to the creation of the world then who can know whence it proceeded or whence this varied world arose? He, who in the highest heaven, is the ruler of the universe, He does, indeed, know; but not another one can possess the knowledge."

The earliest traditions of India are recorded in the Maha-Bharata, the oldest Hindu epic. It dates from about 1500 B.C., and tells of a great war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, who were royal rivals of the house of Hastinapur. When the Maharaja (great rajah), son of Sastana of Hastinapur, died, he left two sons. Dritarashtra the Blind, and Pandu the Pale-complexioned. There was great jealousy between the sons of Dritarashtra and Pandu, who had been brought up together in the old palace, but who from the very first had hated one another. Drona, a very learned and much honored man, was tutor for all the children, the five Pandavas and the Kauravas, the sons of Dritarashtra the Blind, who was the reigning Maharaja. The teacher loved the Pandavas best, and took greater pains with them than with the Kauravas. Bhima became wonderfully strong and able to throw a spear with marvelous dexterity. Arjuna could hit any mark with the arrow from his bow, all five were proficient in some special art; but Arjuna was the most distinguished, for he was very handsome in face and form, and graceful in all his movements. He distinguished himself upon the arena many times, delighting the onlookers and filling the hearts of his competitors with envy and admiration. When it came time for the old blind maharajah to appoint a Yavarajah, he wished to choose the eldest of the Pandavas, but so much trouble was the outcome of the expression of his wish, that he was forced instead of conferring this great honor upon his brother's child, to send all five of them into exile, and name his own son for the office of Yava-rajah (little rajah, which means virtually the successor to the throne). The five Pandavas departed sorrowfully but obediently, and traveled far beyond the frontier of their own country, meeting with many wonderful and fearful adventures, but always overcoming their enemies.

When they had been absent for some years, word was spread abroad, and reached their ears, that the Rajah of Panchala was about to celebrate the Swayamvara (marriage festival) of his daughter Draupadi, and would give a tournament, the one who should be successful in the most difficult of the feats to win the girl's hand. As Draupadi was as lovely as a dream, with eyes like stars and wonderful hair, that enveloped her like a mantle, all the rajahs in the country were attracted to the competition. The Pandavas disguised themselves as Brahmins and traveled to Kampilya, where the ceremony was to take place.

For many days the preliminary festivities lasted. The city was filled with the visitors. The princes from all over India came with their retinues, riding on huge elephants, which were wonderfully caparisoned with cloth of gold. There were camels their headgear all bejeweled, silken-coated stallions, their saddles studded with rubies and emeralds. The streets of Kampilya were so thickly strewn with flowers that the air was heavy with the perfume, and all the windows of the houses displayed marvelous tapestries and rugs of rich design, and garlands and festoons of blossoms. At last the final day of the Swayamvara dawned, and the city was awakened by trumpet calls early in the morning. At one end of the large plain where the tournament had been taking place had been set up a high pole with a golden fish upon the end of it. In front of the fish a quoit was hung and kept constantly whirling. An enormous bow was placed near the pole. Whoever should be able to string the bow and shoot an arrow through the whirling quoit into the eye of the fish was to win the hand of the princess. Draupadi herself for the first time during the festivities appeared as one of the spectators. She was very young, very lovely, her wonderful soft, dark hair, entwined with jewels, hung about her, and her beautiful brown eyes were full of a shy eagerness. The multitude viewing her was filled with delight, and gave vent to their feelings in shouts of joy. The competing rajahs entered the arena, their hearts beating fast with the desire to possess a bride so lovely, and perhaps their very eagerness made their hands less steady and sure, for one and all tried to string the bow and miserably failed.

Presently from among the crowd of Brahmins one stepped forth, his face enveloped in his mantle. He picked up the enormous bow with an easy grace, fitted an arrow to the string, and at the first trial shot through the quoit into the eye of the golden fish. A roar of joy and admiration immediately rent the air; the Brahmins were beside themselves with delight and pride. With a timid grace the Princess Draupadi stepped out upon the arena, and threw a garland of flowers about the victor's neck, while he eagerly seized her hand and led her away as her lord and bridegroom.

But the rajahs were all very angry. "Are we to be humbled by a Brahmin?" they cried, and they drew their swords and surrounded the royal party, their faces dark with passion and outraged pride. "Draupadi shall burn on a pile," they shouted, "unless she shall choose one of noble birth for her husband."

At that moment all the Pandavas threw off their disguises, and Arjuna, stately and

tall, his eyes flashing, stood forth and proclaimed his birth and heritage. The sons of the House of Hastinapur were of the noblest blood in the land, and the rajahs were forced to acknowledge Arjuna's right to the beautiful prize. Amid great rejoicing he carried Draupadi home to his mother, where she should remain until the marriage rites should be performed.

Shortly after this the blind Maharaja decided to divide his Raj between the Pandavas and the Kauravas, so that the old feud might be ended, and the Pandavas return from exile. This was done, but so well did the Pandavas rule their country that the Kauravas became jealous and began to plot against their rivals. Then followed what is said to be the most dramatic incident in the history of the Hindus.

(To be continued)

SOME NEW BOOKS

In these days, when of making of books there is no end, it is pleasant to come across a novel that is written frankly for the purpose of amusing, and do so without inflicting upon the reader anything that is nasty. Such a story is "The Climbing Courvatels," by Edward W. Townsend, printed by the Copp, Clark Co., of Toronto, and nicely illustrated. The Courvatels are a juggler and his wife, who, having made money, resume their proper family name and succeed in breaking into high society. It is a capital tale. The dialogue is sparkling. There are young people in the story, and a love match takes place, but this is a secondary climax. The interest attaches to the manner in which Madame Courvatel guides the destinies of the family. There is no particular moral to it, and certainly no "immoral," but there is a subtle vein of satire, which adds to its piquancy. Altogether it is a novel that is worth reading.

"The Struggle for Imperial Unity" is the title of a well-printed work by Col. George T. Denison, of Toronto, issued by the Macmillans. The subtitle is "Recollections and Experiences." It is a sort of political biography of the gallant colonel who, of course, is not a politician. Its printing made a heavy draft upon the "I" matrices of the linotypes, and the reader will learn from it for the first time how very large Colonel Denison has loomed up in the history of the country, and of the part he has played in its salvation. The book would leave an entirely erroneous impression upon the mind of a reader, who was not already informed of the development of the Imperial sentiment in Canada. It is of some value as a book of reference, and would be worth more except for its misleading title. Col. Denison is one of a few gentlemen, who have conceived the notion that they absorb all the patriotism there is in the Dominion, and who labor to create artificial situations in order that they may have the glory of setting them right. The frontispiece is an excellent portrait of the author.

"Banking and Commerce," by George Hague, formerly General Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, is a volume of nearly 400 pages, published by the Bankers' Publishing Company of New York. It is described on the title page as "A practical treatise for bankers and men of business, together with the author's experiences of banking life in England and Canada during fifty years." In this book Mr. Hague has dealt with many things of deep interest to business men, and perusal of it will afford an insight into many things about which they ought to be informed. Many of the mistakes of business men arise from ignorance of the conditions under which banking and finance are conducted, and there is no other work which goes more fully into details or sets out principles more clearly than the one now under consideration. The part which the banks play in the ordinary affairs of life is much more intimate and far-reaching than is generally supposed. It is important, therefore, that all business men should understand their general methods of procedure and the general rules which govern their management. A good deal of harm and a very great deal of unreasonable prejudice is created because many people a bank is a thing of mystery, whereas, in point of fact, it is a great public convenience. Speaking from a wide experience, Mr. Hague is able to illustrate by reference to actual cases the ideas which he advances, and thus those, who read his book, will gain what few individuals could hope to acquire by their personal observations. He explains the principle of the Canadian and United States banking laws. He gives his readers an idea of the way in which bankers look upon applications for loans. Opening the book at random, one reads, "Now when a banker comes to deal with the account of a saw miller, it is obvious that the first condition is that the fixed property shall be paid for, both the mill and the timber limits. But if an exception may be made in either case, it would certainly not be in favor of the mill. A lumberer whose saw mill is not free from incumbrance is not in a position to ask advances from a bank." This shows the practical way in which Mr. Hague deals with the various aspects of the important questions which he discusses.

"The Biography of a Silver Fox," by Ernest Thompson-Seton—The Copp, Clarke Co., Toronto, is one of the most entertaining of all animal stories. It is also instructive. No better book can be put in the hands of a boy. It is beautifully illustrated.

Some Coming Attractions for the Local Stage

"Mary's Lamb."

Richard Carle will make his first appearance in Victoria tomorrow night at the Victoria Theatre. The distinguished American author-composer-comedian will appear as the hen-pecked hero of his own musical comedy, "Mary's Lamb." He brings here the same principals and the same large and agile chorus that appeared with him during long engagements in New York, Chicago and the East. This, his first trip to the Pacific, has been almost a triumph, for in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and other cities in which he has appeared he has been described as the "best comedian in musical comedy," and "Mary's Lamb" has been acclaimed the breeziest and liveliest musical comedy that has been brought across the mountains in many seasons.

Mr. Carle is a unique figure of the American stage. He writes not only the books and music of his various musical plays, but he composes the music as well. Hence he announces that he "presents himself," which is the case in "Mary's Lamb." As the basis of this play he has utilized an old French farce, "Madame Mongodin," which is known in English as "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past." The Carle version, however, differs from all others in that the characters have been naturalized and the scenes laid in this country. This permits the adapter to introduce many localisms and Yankee jokes without doing violence to plot or scene.

The principal figure is Leander Lamb, the hen-pecked husband of Mary Miranda Lamb. Although under the strict domination of his shrewish helpmeet, Leander is given to flirting. When he falls enamored of a charming actress his troubles begin to multiply. His escapades provide much of the comedy, but the denouement brings joy to all hen-pecked husbands in the audience. The author-comedian, of course, appears as Leander Lamb. Miss Julia Ralph, a capable character actress, has the part of the shrew, while Miss Cecilia Rhoda appears as the charmer. Other leading parts are played by Miss Violet Seaton, prima donna soprano; Miss Winifred Gilrairie, a lively dancer; Miss Mina Davis, soprano, as a "needy" nurse; Miss Rita Stanwood, as Annie March, a soldier girl; Sylvain Langlois, an old-time operatic baritone, as the man from Idaho; George Bogue, tenor, as an artist; Harry "Scamp" Montgomery, as a loquacious negro servant; Abbott Adams as a judge, and others. The costumes are many, varied, picturesque and handsome. And there are a dozen lively dances in which the chorus takes a prominent part.

Mr. Carle's music is all of the whistleable kind, the favorite songs in "Mary's Lamb" including "Betsy's the Belle of the Bathing," "My Madagascan Maid," "I Fall for Ida," "The Modest Little Model," "If No. 1 Met No. 2," "Jamals d'la Vie," "We're Hollandaise" and "Fascinating Venus." In addition the comedian himself will perform all his songs, "A Lemon in the Garden of Love," which he has lifted from his last year's success, "The Spring Chicken."

Lillian Russell.

Lillian Russell is underlined at the Victoria Theatre, and will be seen there on May 3 in the racing comedy "Wildfire," presented by Joseph Brooks and which was written by George Broadhurst and George V. Hobart. The play comes from a long run at the Liberty Theatre, New York, where Miss Russell scored a triumph in it. Her work in straight histrionic endeavors has been a revelation. The play concerns the adventures of a beautiful widow who has been left a racing stable secretly operated by her husband in his life time. The machinations of crooked race track men and the needs of concealing her identity make the task a ticklish one but the successful manner in which the widow comes through and gets it all straightened out to the satisfaction of her admirers makes "Wildfire" a play of absorbing interest. It is beautifully staged in three acts, the second of which shows the interior of a racing stable at one of the big tracks. Miss Russell is zoned exquisitely and is provided with a company of popular favorites including Simon Wiltse, Will Archie, Thurston Hall, Sydney Booth, Joseph Tuohy, Gilbert Douglas, Franklin Roberts, Ernest Truex, J. Hayes Hunter, Ellen Mortimer, Mary Elizabeth Forbes and Annie Buckley.

"Lena Duthie."

Arrangements have been completed whereby Lena Duthie, the great exponent of Scottish and Irish folk-lore and national songs will be heard in concert here. This eminent lyric soprano, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, although never appearing in the Coast cities before, has sung the songs of her native land in almost every civilized country. Her performance entitled "An Evening in Scotland and Ireland" has received sincere praise from the press and public of two continents. The St. Andrew's Pipe band, a worthy organization, are responsible for Miss Duthie's appearance in Victoria, and they are certainly entitled to the hearty support of everyone for their enterprise. The only date available is Thursday, May 6, and it may be necessary for this performance to be presented in the A. O. U. W. Hall.

"Classmates"

Some years ago when Sara Bernhardt put on her production of "Theodora" at the Odéon theatre in Paris, she searched all France for actors and actresses to fit the various parts called for by the dramatic personae of the tragedy. For example, the Strangler was a giant brought from Trouville, the King, a gentleman of great dignity and martial bearing, from Bordeaux, the Prince was a French nobleman from St. Malo, Brittany, and so every part was filled with not only the finest actor or actress for the part but with the man or woman who looked the part to perfection. The result was such a revelation, even to Paris, that the play had one of the longest runs known to the gay capital. Following Madame Bernhardt's example, Jules Murry has searched the entire country for men and women to fill the parts in "Classmates," the great American play, of which the Metropolitan opera-house, by Norman Hackett, is as on New York critic expressed it, "in the hands of the one man best suited to it"; for Sylvia Randolph, the proud Carolina beauty, he has secured Doris Mitchell, one of the reigning beauties of New York last season; the part of Bob Willard, he has engaged the rotund Willard Louis, the funniest of comedians of the lesser French cities,

dians; for Robert Irving, Duncan's father, James A. Furey, a Southern gentleman to the core; and to play the part of Bert Stafford, after trying forty-seven applicants, Mr. Murry secured Ersline Sanford, who, Mr. Murry says, is as perfect as Bert Stafford "as ever grew in the State of North Carolina." And so all down the line to the cadets, who drill and look fine in their immaculate white ducks and who have been chosen for their military bearing, their broad shoulders and small waists. No detail has been omitted. The cast is as complete as time and money can make it.

Albany Ritchie

Germaine Arnaud and an artistic association from across the Channel in the person of Albany Ritchie, the young English violinist, were the means of attracting a musical audience to Mendelssohn Hall last Monday afternoon, says the New York Musical America.

Ritchie, who has been heard before at concerts, gave at this performance his first New York recital. This young Briton, instead of inaugurating his American career in the metropolis, journeyed all the way to Vancouver, B. C., where he won decided artistic success.

His style is unaffected and intelligent, and possession of a good technical equipment was shown. His bowing has vigor and zest, and his tone an eloquence and sonority which were happily matched by the display of temperament and dash.

The unaffected little miss, who reminds one of the fresh and refreshing



Cecilia Rhoda



Julia Ralph



Violet Seaton



Mina Davis

won the audience even before she was seated at the piano. Paur's Sonata, opus 13, played as a duet with the violinist, was in the nature of a most agreeable entree, and the audience, which hungered for more, were satisfied but not surfeited with Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole." This young artist proved in the first number that, despite her years, she has developed music inwardly as well as outwardly. There was a greater independence of expression and understanding than was noted at her last recital, and her playing did not suggest the phantom figure of an instructor standing by to direct each bar.

The pianist's programme also included Chopin's Etude in E Major, opus 10, No. 3; Etude in E Minor, opus 25, No. 5, and Polonaise in A Flat Major, Schumann's "Au Soir" and Gurland's "Allegro de Concert."

Ritchie's latest numbers also included Bach's "Chaconne," Schumann-Wilhelm's "Ave Maria," Chopin's Nocturne, opus 27, and Emil Sauer's "Furballa."

Disquieting reports concerning the health of Cosima Wagner have reached Germany from the Italian Riviera, where the Widow of Bayreuth has been spending the late winter and early spring weeks. A prominent Munich specialist was called in consultation a few days ago. This distinguished woman seems to be in the same plight as Cecile Chaminade, who confided to an American reporter last fall that she has "only a little piece of health."

This year's promises for the annual Wagner festival at the Prince Regent theatre in Munich are somewhat more reassuring than has lately been the rule. Three complete cycles of the "Ring" are scheduled, the first to be given from August 16 to 21, the second from August 27 to September 1, the third from September 8 to 13.

Anton Van Rooy and Fritz Feinbals, representing the Metropolitan opera-house, will share Wotan. Aloys Burgstaller will take time from his Bayreuth duties to make, with Helm-

rich Knotte and Ernst Kraus, a trio of Siegmunds, though he will not dispute Siegfried with these colleagues. Berta Morena will be the principal Sieglinde, with Maud Fay, the American, as a "ternate." The Brunnhildes will be Bertha Plachinger and the two Munich sopranos who quarrelled over Elektra, Fraulein Fassbender and Frau Burk-Berger. Mme. Schumann-Heink will be Erda and one of the Valkyries, which will necessitate a special trip back to Europe after her return home for the June German Festival. The names of the other singers engaged are less familiar.

Recollections of the Countess Bozenta (Modjeska)

By Lally Bernard

What a curious coil is experience for some of us! It was during a brilliant London season in the early "eighties" that the writer first met the Countess Bozenta, known to the public as "Modjeska," the great Polish actress, and it was in the London house of a kinsman of the writer, Admiral "Commander," Richard Mayne, that the memorable event took place; as fate would have it that was the

same Commander Mayne who wrote, in the early sixties, a book on Vancouver Island, still regarded as a standard work of reference.

How clearly the impression of that first meeting with the great tragedian stands out amidst a whirl of striking events in the life of a young Canadian girl who, for the first time, tasted the delights—and the fatigues—of a London season, with its Court functions, its ceaseless round of bewildering festivities and its string of impressive personalities passing before one's memory like a succession of shadows on a screen

Of course, the writer had seen "Modjeska" before the footlights, a gorgeous and beautiful figure, had felt the power, pathos and refinement of her art. But in the pretty flower-scented London drawing room, with its bevy of fashionable guests humming like a swarm of human bees about this celebrated exile, one received a new impression of the woman, rather than the actress. And, in spite of the long years which have passed since that day, the vision of the Countess Bozenta, as she appeared in the hey-day of her fame, comes vividly before one.

A small, mobile face, slightly worn and very pale, straight, delicately pencilled eyebrows above dark eyes, sombre with the shadows which lingered about them; a shapely and beautifully poised head, with honey-colored hair simply arranged; a stature of medium height; softly rounded lines; exquisitely modelled hands and wrists; and above all, absolute calmness and repose of manner, a quiet distinction in the manner of dress—I can never remember Madame Bozenta in private life wearing anything approaching "gorgeous apparel"—a distinction all the more noticeable in its contrast to the fluttering, clattering mass of gaily-dressed women about her.

However gracious the charm of Modjeska the actress, in private life the impression she conveyed was that of a "grande dame" in exile. Not that she made any plaint, or ceased to play her part with distinction and grace in any circle in which she found herself; but no one could study her gesture or countenance, or listen to the tones of her well-modulated voice, without being sensible of an under-current of a sorrow which dominated her life. To a young Canadian girl accustomed to associate with those whose lives are bound up with the splendidly free and wide development of national life, the sight of this woman, endowed with gifts of an exceptionally high order, yet compelled to suffer the bitter smart of exile from the home of her childhood, was hardly understandable, yet brought with it a feeling akin to

envy, of a being so imbued with intense patriotism, and suffering so great a wrong, that its magnitude marked it rather as a distinction than a sorrow.

How far the artistic temperament of this great tragedian added to the sorrow of exile, imposed upon herself and her family, we cannot know, nor yet what force it may have lent to her art, this pent-up sorrow of a noble mind, for no one could fail to recognize, that nobility of character which was her special dowry. In her public career, she ever remained far removed from those petty jealousies and that egotism so common among men and women of her calling, and her private life was zealously guarded from all that was connected with the profession by which she gained public fame and a livelihood.

Little of the struggles connected with her stage career was known to her friends. She was to them, simply the Countess Bozenta, a charming and cultivated woman of the world, a loving wife and mother, and a most perfect hostess—keeping in touch with all that concerned her social world. Well read, and passionately fond of her country home and out-of-door pursuits.

The acquaintance begun in 1880, under such auspicious circumstances, was to be renewed some ten years later under totally different conditions. It was in the early nineties that the writer found herself busily engaged in studying decorative art, with the Society of Associated Artists in New York, an institution presided over by a remarkably clever woman, with a genius for "color values," and an equally valuable gift for business affairs. Designs for the most exquisite of "art fabrics" emanated from the ateliers of the society, many of them adapted from drawings by the head of the establishment. Artists of every kind were employed to draft designs for decoration of costly houses both in town and country. The workrooms were surrounded with the jargon of many foreign tongues, huge embroidery frames were stretched across the big work rooms and women workers were busy from morning until night, filling orders which amounted in the aggregate to many thousands of dollars.

One gained a curious insight into the lavish expenditure of men whose sole ambition it appeared, was to spend the wealth which they had accumulated with such ease, men who have lived and died, possessors of untold wealth, and who have hardly been heard of, outside their own cities or states.

Madame Bozenta had long been recognized among her intimate friends as one of the most exquisite needle women in America, and the writer who had been spending a delightful afternoon in the cosy drawing room of the actress's New York residence, persuaded her to pass a morning in the work rooms of the Associated Artists, inspecting the orders which were being carried out.

That visit was a source of delight to more than the writer. Madame Bozenta wandered about among the workers, examining with critical eye each piece of embroidery or painting, chattering the while, now in French, Russian or German, with one or other of the women, in her charmingly low caressing voice. With almost loving gesture she would finger the costly fabrics while with quick appreciation would point out the merits or demerits of various schemes of color, and would estimate with unerring judgment the sense of "proportion" in curves and designs. There was a little hunchback embroiderer, who was entrusted with the execution of a remarkably beautiful bit of work, a portiere of heavy satin, four yards wide and as many long of an indescribable tone, known as "oyster white," which she was decorating with a realistic mass of roses, tumbling with joyous abandon over the edge of an immense net, worked in huge meshes of pure gold thread; roses literally ran riot in their effort to escape their golden bondage, here and there a petal leaned downward to the hem of the portiere, Madame Bozenta exclaimed with delight at the freedom and boldness of the design, for each flower was copied from a natural blossom, a bunch of roses stood close to a heavy frame, scenting the air with their fragrance. "Would you have it that I work one petal?" "Would she have it that the pale face of the worker flushed with pleasure. "Your thimble—may I?" Surely, that thimble was treasured by the enchanted little worker whose shrunken form hid the soul of an artist.

The women left their frames to crowd about the distinguished addition to their ranks, and to watch the shapely white hands take up the silken thread in the place of those thin worn fingers of the usually shrewd little embroiderer, who forgetful of time and place began to murmur—in a foreign tongue her admiration of the skill with which this far-famed actress piled her needle; but the language was evidently not unknown to the woman whose fingers decorated with costly rings hovered above that costly bit of satin, rapidly as her needle moved, so words which sounded liquid and musical fell from her lips, and their low tone, her accustomed seat, found an arm cast about her poor mis-placed shoulders and Modjeska's lips pressed lightly against the sunken cheek of the "little sister." "Sister craftsmen" they certainly were, and it is probable that they were also "sisters in exile."

It was an inexpressibly touching little scene, foreign to the spirit of that great city, where so-called democracy permits no such tender courtship between the women of the "great" and the humble world. One needs must wonder if one precious tear of happiness which fell from the eyes of that little embroiderer crystallized on one of the rose petals a great actress, and a tender woman worked for her on a portier destined to adorn the home of a multi-millionaire in some far-off Western state. Could he have but known that one of those exquisite petals which seemed to float downward from the golden net, had been worked by one of the greatest actresses of her day, how its value might have been doubled in his eyes.

Such are two of the most vivid memories left for the writer, of a beautiful and gifted woman.



FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

TAKING LIFE TOO SERIOUSLY

How difficult it is to arrive at the "juste milieu," even in the ordinary affairs of life!

Not long ago we were accused of taking life too lightly. "Too much chaff, too much laughter," said the solemn ones. "Will no one stop a moment to be serious?" "Life is real, life is earnest. Why so much pretence that it is anything else?" Now another spirit is in the air. We discern it not without misgiving. A backward swing of the pendulum has set in, which, if permitted to gain too much impetus will lead us into worse plights than were ever brought about by our old method of "insouciance." But was there not some virtue in the assumption of light-heartedness, whether we possessed it or not? Was there not unselfishness in hiding our worries and keeping silent about our feelings and inclinations when they were not of a cheerful nature? Were not smiles better than frowns? Were there not times when a little frivolling was ten times more welcome and did a great deal more good than ultra-seriousness? To take things easily, carelessly, is an art not nearly so easy to come by as the naturally light-hearted imagine. We English have brought the art to absolute perfection. The British "sang froid" for which we are famous, is part of it. Let us pause ere we exchange this role for any other. The new lamp may not burn so brightly as the old. A symptom worthy of notice is the curtailment in some quarters of what we call life's playtimes. There are houses in society at which, should we drop in about the hour of tea time, that pleasant part of the day when laughter and friendly chat were never looked for vainly, and sparks of wit were wont to fly about—disappointment will be our portion. What do we find instead? Drawing-room and boudoir invaded by a black-coated lecturer, who, with a blackboard borrowed from the schoolroom, is holding forth to rows of listening ladies, their pretty foreheads wringled with the efforts of attention. Another afternoon dissipation is provided by meetings for the study of the occult. Fatal this at such an hour. It is impossible to dabble "in spooks," signs and portents, and still preserve an atmosphere of gaiety. Very high spirits are not the kind that psychic friends encourage. Why should all of us be so anxious just now to improve each other's minds? If we are honestly bent on improving our own, can we not do it less ostentatiously by reading or going out to lectures, delightful at the right time and place?

When women set up to be learned, they always take themselves with much more deadly seriousness than do men. Men play with their subjects, find jokes in all the 'ologies, and will write comic verses in the midst of brain-splitting mathematical problems. This is one of the things woman cannot compass. Sometimes she admires it, sometimes she is rather shocked. But, she cannot do the same herself.

Man is still, as a rule, the bread-winner, and worker. Can we wonder that, when he comes home, he prefers to find a holiday atmosphere, rather than a heavy one, however intellectual? The bow cannot always be kept taut, that is the way to rob it of its elasticity.

"Mild heav'n a time ordains,
And disapproves that care (though wise in show),
That with superfluous burden loads the day."

It is a fine thing to be learned, and no person is so boring as one who is never serious. All the same, we must not let a reign of dullness begin. Far better keep our homes cheerful—palaces of rest and smiles and simple happiness.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

It is an annoying period of the year, for the temper is tried in many little ways! I thought I would take an interest in my personal appearance and bought a new hat, so immediately the weather turned dull and rainy, and only once has the said hat emerged from its covering of tissue paper! The wind, too, is never quite a soothing element, for it is always so unexpected in its movements, and nothing gives me a greater trial than a sudden breeze, which carries away my hat, or causes it to tear at its hat-pin moorings.

However, there are consolations, and one is seeing to a spring and early summer wardrobe, and there is no time to waste over the weather or any other discomfort. We feel quite smart, until a fine day when the sun blazes out, and we are shown so many defects in coats, skirts and gowns, that tempter suggests an elaborate outfit at once, if we are to do any sort of justice to ourselves and our families! A rapid consultation with a bankbook is, however, apt to temper our ardour with discretion and we probably diminish our aspirations to the extent of purchasing one new coat and skirt and at all events, one new gown.

First of all, what shall we choose for coats and skirts of the every-day, useful description? I am very much enamoured of the French fine serges, and cashmere suitings, for they are a contrast to the coarse grained cheviot, which we have worn all the winter. And I see nothing more attractive than the brownish mole shades, and the new soft, dull mauve tones, which look as though they had been dyed with purple and grey and mixed together. Green is another color which I love in the spring time, and it looks so well with a mauve hat, or a brown straw massed with mauve flowers. The tweed and serge coats are all made with a short skirt. Some have the new swallow-tail yoke over the hips and down the back

of the skirt. Numbers are arranged with wide pleats, and the tailors are very taken with the models which are made with a front panel cut with tabs at the side, which button over a group of pleats upon the hip. Striped materials are trimmed with small panels or bands cut horizontal-wise, and all sorts of ingenuity is shown in buttoning corners of material across the front of the skirt, like an envelope. Many smart women wear a sort of princess gown with coats to match, instead of a coat and skirt, but English women, and Americans, too, are just as keen as ever upon their beloved suits, and show no intention of giving them up.

I saw one of my most admired acquaintances recently in a fine blue serge. The skirt was made with large pleats, each with a soutache motif worked at the base. The coat made with a tuck seam, fastened at the breast only, and had a Napoleon collar of black satin, and in the front she wore a large black satin tie. The braiding on the skirt was echoed by some pretty whirligigs carried over the shoulders, and by the elaborate Brandenburgs and buttons, which effected the fastening. When she took off her coat for lunch I observed the very neatest dark blue blouse of satin-striped silk voile, set in tucks, which were caught here and there with a black satin button, and upon her head she wore a mauve straw hat wreathed with finest pale hyacinths, and one little posy of close pink roses. Still there are plenty of schemes which one can think out in green, brown, mauve, and grey.

French women are wearing the smart afternoon tailor coat, and skirt with a certain amount of length at the back of the jupe, but it is the complete dress which has carried all before it, for receptions and grand occasions. The semi-Princess style is immensely popular, and there are many reasons which will account for this. One is the fact that it is much easier to cut dresses with the skirt and bodice separate than to mould the figure into one of the lovely Princess gowns.

THE ART OF LEAVING

There is sometimes a difficulty in knowing the exact moment that is considered correct to arrive at such functions as a lunch or a dinner, or evening entertainments, and I have ere this written on the subject.

I was talking about it to a friend the other day, and she suggested that the right moment at which to take one's departure also presents equal difficulties to the nervous, or to the tyro in social matters, and that it would not be quite out of place to give a few hints on the matter.

So I have bethought myself, hence this week I shall give a few hints and examples, which may be of some use to some of my readers.

It is not, of course, possible to name the exact moment when a guest should arise and take her leave; so very much depends upon the occasion and the circumstances of the case. But there are, nevertheless, several recognized customs, in these matters, which it may be helpful to mention.

For instance, the guests at a luncheon are supposed to leave at 3 o'clock, or as near that hour as is convenient; it may of necessity be later, should the party be a large one, one of those formal affairs, where the meal itself lasts till that hour. The ordinary luncheon party, however, even if it does not commence till 2 o'clock, should be over well before three, and the guests, after allowing a short time to elapse, would leave as near that hour as possible, while when the beginning is 1:30, 3 o'clock would be the very latest time to leave, and a little earlier is quite permissible, in fact better form.

The usual time of departure after an ordinary dinner party is 10:30, though where early hours are kept, 10 o'clock is not considered any too soon.

Dinner guests have a way of leaving in a body, a somewhat tactless proceeding, it seems to me, in a small establishment.

Where bridge is to succeed the dinner, or it is known there will be music, it is not so easy to specify the exact hour of departure, and without any such help as previous experience, it is difficult to know the right moment at which to order one's conveyance.

The best way is to ask the servant on arrival, and if that is not successful, the only way is to draw a bow at a venture and say 11 o'clock. It is far better to order it too soon than too late, as few situations are more embarrassing for all concerned than when one guest outstays all the rest because her carriage has not arrived.

The question when to leave day or evening parties, dances, etc., is not at all important; guests suit their own convenience, and often enter at one door to leave immediately at another, having merely shown themselves, either because other engagements have made haste imperative, or else they do not find anyone else they know and do not care to face the awkwardness of a lonely wait, on the chance of a friend appearing—and nowhere does one feel more lonely than in a crowd of strange faces!

Guests at wedding receptions are generally expected to see the bride and bridegroom leave, and then depart themselves. No formal leave-taking of the hostess is expected; if she happens to be in the hall, well and good, a few words of farewell may be said; but on these occasions the hosts, especially if they happen to be the bride's parents, have only one wish, and that is to see the guests go!

It is not imperative for the guests to stay till the "happy" couple leaves, and pressing engagements often oblige an early departure, but as a rule it is part of their duty to give them a joyous send off, more or less demonstrative.

These seem the chief social occasions when the departure, and the moment of it, seem to be important.

At an ordinary afternoon call, I always think a good moment to choose is the arrival of a new guest, as one can say farewell to one's hostess without interrupting her conversation with someone else, and at the afternoon call one must say farewell to her, however much one may neglect that duty at parties.

It is always polite to say good-by to one's hostess, even at a very large function, but it is perfectly correct and not considered rude not to do so, especially if you leave before the end of the entertainment.

You should, however, never on any account neglect to go to your hostess immediately on arrival at the party, before you attempt to converse with anyone else, but this is connected with arrivals, and I seem to have got off my subject completely, so must come to the conclusion that I have mentioned the principal occasions when leave-taking is not merely a matter of course, but a matter of etiquette.

THE DIARY—AND HOW TO KEEP IT

One of the good resolutions with which many of us are at times, even other than the New Year, inspired, is that of keeping a diary.

After much deliberation, we choose one out of the large variety offered by the retail dealers, deciding, probably, upon space within, in preference to handsomeness without, and having done this we commence, be it on the first of January or some other date, to fill its virgin pages.

There is no difficulty whatever in starting. The paper is delightful to write on; the fountain pen just ripe for comfortable use; thoughts crowd upon the brain; there is so much to say, so much to record, that the page is all too short!

Zest for the new labor endures, perhaps, for a week, or even two, and then we begin to flag. A day comes when nothing happens and the brain is dull, there is effort in filling up the page of the journal. It seems stupid to write, just for the sake of writing, yet it also seems a pity to turn the page and leave it blank. But before many days have passed, page after page is turned without inscription!

We forget, or we are indolent, and by the end of the first month the book remains in desk or drawer untouched!

Life is too short, too full, too busy for time to be found for such futile records. What will it matter to ourselves, or to anyone else ten years hence what we did, or said, or felt in April, 1909? Yet, when life's setting comes, how often one regrets not having kept a record of the bygone days! Memory plays one false as the years roll by. What would one not give now and then for some slight history of events, the memory of which is but a blur? How, or why, or when did that connection or that separation begin. The sorrows, the joys, the pains, the gladness that came and went, shaping our course, moulding our character, filling our hearts, deepening or hardening feelings—what were they? Were they real? Were they worth what we thought they were?

Gladly would one remind oneself from time to time of the things that are past, calling up incidents, trivial in themselves, yet fraught with eternal significance.

When we ask the companions of those days for their remembrance of them, they cannot help us, for either they, too, seem to have forgotten, or their recollections differ from ours, seem precious now. Why—ah, why?—did we omit that daily task?

There are reasons, besides those of carelessness and indolence, to account for the failure to keep a journal. Many people object to doing so because they have a horror of fostering self-consciousness. True, there are scenes one is glad to forget, painful events, that only time's soothing balm enables one to survive, and incidents like these are better not to be recorded.

But the days of happiness that flee so swiftly away, the gentle deceptions, and kindly acts, the words of fun, of tenderness or of wisdom, that are so soon forgotten—it is a pity that they should not be noted, so that, at will, one may live over again those passages in life that one is thankful to remember.

Especially, one thinks, it is pleasant to have a record of family life. A mother's jottings from day to day of her children's sayings and doings, illustrating the development of mind and disposition and preserving the unity of life, her estimate of character, her prognostications; how deep the interest of those chronicles in after years when the family is broken up and marriage, death or distance separates the little flock.

Girls, especially, often regret not having kept a slight chronicle of their lives, for they are fonder than other members of the family of the "Do you remember" links of happy childhood days, linking childhood to youth and womanhood.

One would not encourage them to fill pages of their journals with descriptions of their emotions, nor to record frivolities; but the recognition of the value of life, which makes daily life worth remembering is fostered.

And perhaps, as the writer scans her record



from time to time, it may teach her lessons she might not otherwise learn. She may see wherein she has failed in charity, or duty. She may note self-indulgence or faults of thoughtlessness revealed in her actions, she would have never detected otherwise.

A diary may be very interesting and valuable without containing any record likely to cause pain to others, or shame to the writer. The old maxim, "Write kindness in marble and injuries in dust," is as good a motto in writing a diary as in ordinary life. Not to be morbid or uncharitable; not to glorify self or depreciate others, to be sincere, accurate and yet natural and at ease in writing up the journal—these are counsels of perfection for the diary-keeper.

If the writer cannot avoid spitefulness or self analysis or sentimentalism, then it would be better, indeed, to close the book, and let it be one more added to the journals begun and never continued—of which the number is legion.

To begin a diary is one thing—to continue it, another, but to begin by writing page after page is a sure sign that the journal will not last out the year—that is my own experience.

"SOCIETY"

"Society is really very hard work," said a friend of mine the other day, and I cordially agreed. Especially hard is the work of "keeping up" one's acquaintances.

Where money is no object, and unlimited hospitality can be indulged in, the difficulty ceases to exist, or at any rate is very much decreased; but to the comparatively poor woman this is a very serious matter, involving unceasing effort and consequent fatigue.

For it is a fact that a large circle of acquaintances does not keep going of itself. Not only must it be continually extended, and the constantly recurring gaps made good, but its existing members must be kept going, "kept up"—that is to say, they must be reminded of one's existence from time to time, or they will gradually drop off and forget all about one.

That is the way of the world. Unless you are something out of the common, or have some distinctive position of your own, people will not go to your house or ask you to theirs, if you make no effort to attract them, or to return their civilities. Of course to this, as to most rules, there are exceptions. No doubt you know, and so do I, certain among our acquaintances who are always welcome, always sought after, and yet who seem to make no effort to return the hospitality they receive.

If, however, you observe these exceptional persons, you will find that the reason lies in the fact that they are exceptional, and the return they make is something in themselves which they give out—it may be some talent, it may be that indefinable quality which we call charm—in any case it is something which you and I, reader, may not possess, so we must be "up and doing," if we wish to keep the attentions of our little world.

Many people, I know, disdain these social arts. They say, "We want friends, not acquaintances, and we do not care for the sort of people who only want to eat our food, and who only come to see us when we provide some entertainment for them."

That is all very well, but your friends must all begin by being acquaintances. Moreover, friends have a way of passing from our ken with the passing years, and the older we grow the more difficult it is to make fresh friends.

The man (or woman) who restricts his circle to a few intimate friends will awake one fine day to find himself all alone. But among many acquaintances new friends may be found quite unexpectedly.

So I think a large circle is desirable, and therefore worth a little trouble to keep, and really a little trouble will often go a long way.

Some people are much cleverer at this sort of thing than others. They have a way of making the modest little tea-party quite a delightful success, and they send their guests away feeling as thoroughly pleased with themselves and with their hostess as if they had been attending a large and fashionable function.

That seems to me to be the secret of social success, to make your guests spend a happy time, and this can be done in a modest way as well as in the mansions of the rich.

It always seems to me that to be deterred

from returning hospitality because you cannot do things on the same scale is a foolish kind of pride.

Do the best you can, and leave your guests to decide whether they like your entertainment well enough to come again!

In speaking just now of those fortunate beings who are sought out for themselves alone, I omitted one very important class. Few hostesses are so naive as to expect the young man to make any return for the hospitality he receives.

Of course, he may do so, but it is not to be counted on. As a rule his presence is considered quite sufficient return, so spoilt by society is that terrible creature, Man!

HEALTH NOTES

Nerves—and the Eyes

We are constantly told that the many ailments of decidedly nervous origin from which men and women suffer so much in these days are the results of the onward trend of our civilization, and some philosophers say that if this is so, it were almost better that we were not even so civilized as we are, and that we certainly ought not to develop any further!

Tea, coffee, and other stimulating beverages of modern times, highly seasoned foods, and the many dishes that go to make up our daily dietary over and above what is absolutely necessary to maintain our health and force, are all blamed in turn, with bridge, theatres and late nights, as causing a form of functional excitement that usually ends in chronic dyspepsia and severe nerve troubles.

Now an eminent oculist has discovered that one of the chief causes of this commonest ailment of the people today, "nerves," is overstrained eyesight.

Our eyes are constantly at work, one way or another, from morning till night, and, all too frequently, we work, read, write or type in a bad, or at all events, indifferent light, or else in a light that is so brilliant as to make a marked difference between itself and the natural light of day; and the over-taxing of the eye nerves by one or other of these conditions, reacts on the rest of the nerves of the body, and lays the foundation of nervous prostration, which leads to many other troubles which detract from health as well as beauty.

When the eyes have been used all day at work of any kind, no close reading, and certainly no fine needlework, should be attempted in a fading light, nor in artificial light of any sort whatever, for this tends to over-strain them, to make their rims inflamed, to depress the nerve-tone, and eventually to weaken the eyesight. But if the eyes must be set to work again in the evenings, they should first be rested by being shut in a darkened room for at least twenty minutes.

Then they should be bathed with a thoroughly good eye lotion, and in addition to this it is an excellent thing to massage the muscular tissues that extend from their outer angles across the temples with a few drops of oil. A drop or so of this should be taken on the first and second fingers of both hands and rubbed into those muscles with a circular movement.

The bathing with the lotion will cool, refresh and brighten the eyes and be in every way beneficial to them; it will also tend to prevent headache, especially of the nervous kind.

Whenever it is possible to lift the eyes from any work on which they are engaged, it is a good plan to rest them, first changing the focus, by looking at some object the furthest distance in front, and then shutting them for a second or two. This will prevent the excessive weariness and hot, irritable ache that so many strenuous workers feel, and will also help to prevent nerve-strain and loss of nerve-tone.

If ever the words of a book seem to be out of alignment, or in the least blurred or indistinct, the earliest opportunity should be taken of consulting a first-class oculist, for the sight of over-tired eyes will be saved by the timely wearing of properly prescribed eyeglasses fixed into suitable frames by a really reliable optician; and the saving of the eye-strain there will also minimize the risk of a bad nervous breakdown in the future.

One more word about glasses, be sure to go to a thoroughly well-known and reliable optician; the best is the cheapest in this case, as it is not a saving of money, but a saving of what is more precious—sight.

Some Bachelor Girls of Royal Houses of Europe

NO women in the world are subjected to so many restrictions in matters of the affections as the princesses of the reigning houses of Europe. When they wish to marry a suitor of their own rank, all sorts of political and dynastic questions have to be taken into consideration. Should they bestow their affections upon an admirer who does not happen to belong to the royal caste, every conceivable obstacle is placed in the way of their marriage. As a result, it sometimes happens that a royal princess, debarred from becoming the wife of the man who would have been her choice, and unwilling to contract a loveless marriage with some prince selected for the purpose by her parents, or by their ministers, prefers to remain single.

The most potent charm of the life of the modern "bachelor girl" is the sentiment of independence, the emancipation from control, and the power to command. These, however, are only enjoyed in a modified sense by the unmarried daughters of royalty. True, they are addressed as "madame"—or "ma'am" in England—from their earliest childhood. They are supposed to have not merely servants, but also gentlemen and ladies in waiting. In many cases great nobles and dignitaries of state are eager to obey their bidding and defer to their caprices. But they remain all their life subject to that strict and patriarchal control which is exercised by every European monarch over the members of his family, irrespective of their age. They must never leave the country without his permission, and must always be ready to obey his directions.

There is no escape from this tutelage, which comprises the right of the sovereign to inflict disciplinary punishments, such as the temporary or permanent withdrawal of the permission to use the royal liveries, and the withholding of the customary honors, military and otherwise, accorded to the members of the reigning house. In extreme cases, the monarch can exile a refractory relative, or even deprive him of his liberty. Hence it will readily be seen that a princess of the blood can never have more than a limited degree of freedom.

Foremost in rank among the bachelor girls of royalty is undoubtedly the Archduchess Maria Annunciata, acting Empress of Austria and Hungary—a status which she is likely to retain not only throughout the remainder of the life of her uncle, the aged Francis Joseph, but also during the reign of his successor. For the heir apparent, who is her half-brother, has contracted a morganatic marriage with Countess Sophie Chotek, and is solemnly pledged to make no attempt to raise his wife to a seat beside him on the throne.

The archduchess is a daughter of the late Archduke Charles Louis, and was at one time engaged to be married to her cousin, Duke Siegfried of Bavaria. The young couple were very much in love with each other, the duke being a dashing, handsome officer of cavalry, one of the most fascinating members of his family. But almost on the eve of the date appointed for the wedding, the profligacies and dissipations of his previous life were suddenly revealed to his fiancée in the most glaring colors by some officious relative. The archduchess, who is very high-principled, and imbued with a strong religious sense, was so horrified that she at once broke off the engagement.

Duke Siegfried took the loss of his bride so much to heart that he lost his reason, and has been under restraint ever since. The archduchess regarded herself as in a measure responsible for his insanity, and was so conscience-stricken that she wished to renounce the world and become a nun. The emperor, however, would not permit her to do this, pointing out to her that it would be contrary to the interests of the dynasty, and that she could accomplish just as good work, if not more, as abbess of the Convent of the Noble Ladies of the Hradschin—an office which she continues to hold, even since her appointment, some eighteen months ago, to the dignity of acting empress at Vienna.

The headship of this particular order is invariably held by one of the unmarried archduchesses, and was filled by the Archduchess Cristina until her marriage with the late King of Spain. Although only bound to celibacy as long as she retains the position, the abbess, alone among all women in holy orders, possesses the right of exercising certain episcopal prerogatives, among them that of crowning the Queen of Bohemia, when the Primate of Bohemia crowns the emperor as King of Bohemia with the crown of St. Wenceslas. On state occasions, and at church and court ceremonials, she appears adorned with a mitre-shaped golden head-dress, carries in her hand a jeweled crozier, similar to those borne by bishops and archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church, and wears a peculiarly fashioned black dress and a long black mantle with a sweeping train.

The convent of which the Archduchess Maria Annunciata is the head was founded many centuries ago by an early king of Bohemia, but was reorganized and endowed anew by the Empress Maria Theresa, to serve as a retreat for impoverished ladies of high birth. All sorts of genealogical qualifications are required for entrance, but, once admitted, the candidate need have no further care, being provided not only with a comfortable residence in the royal palace of the Hradschin at Prague, and food from the royal kitchens, but also with servants, carriages, and even an allowance of money for minor expenses. The only thing asked of her in return is that she should attend mass in the morning and vespers in the afternoon, offering up at these

services certain prayers for the reigning family. The members of the order, who are called "canonesses," are all maiden ladies, and in the event of their marriage are compelled to resign.

The archduchess now spends much less time at the Hradschin than formerly. Her duties as acting empress necessitate her presence at Vienna, where she receives all the presentations of women at court, native as well as foreign, grants audiences to ambassadors and ambassadors, acts as patroness of scores of philanthropic institutions, and as grand mistress of the various feminine orders of knighthood. She takes precedence of all other women of the imperial family. In a word, she fulfills all the ceremonial duties of the consort of the monarch.

She is a stately, handsome woman of thirty-two years of age. She inherited much of the comeliness and many of the talents of her mother, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, formerly the most beautiful and still the most gifted princess of the reigning House of Hapsburg—a sculptress, a painter, a poetess, and an equestrienne whose feats of horsemanship rival those of her sister-in-law, the late Empress Elizabeth. Of course, the Archduchess Maria Annunciata has her own separate establishment and household, as well as a very large allowance from the emperor to enable her to maintain her dignity as first lady of his court.

An Eccentric Princess

Among the bachelor princesses of Europe there is one who has frequently visited America, under the incognito name of "Miss von Bayer." This is Princess Theresa, the eldest daughter of

miration and sympathy for her was the late Dom Pedro of Brazil, who shared her tastes. Others have been known to regard her arrival in their capitals as a source of embarrassment, as she has a disconcerting way of appearing upon the scene with all sorts of queer treasures in the shape of mummies, skulls, reptiles, and livestock of a varied and exotic character, for which she expects hospitality.

On one occasion she landed, without warning, at Lisbon from South America, with a young puma, three monkeys, several parrots, and a couple of trained snakes. Naturally, hotel keepers are reluctant to receive guests of this character, especially when they happen to be as cautious in money matters as the princess is said to be, and consequently the late King of Portugal was compelled to make room in his palace both for the royal lady and for her pets.

The Romance of Princess Clara

History, and even court gossip are silent as to any romance in the life of Princess Theresa. Her bachelorhood must be ascribed to her whole-hearted devotion to the cause of science, rather than to any disappointment in love, such as that which has condemned her young cousin, Clara of Bavaria, to spinsterhood, as abbess of the Convent of St. Anne at Wurzburg.

Princess Clara, now about thirty-five years of age, is a very handsome woman, who some seven years ago privately plighted her troth to Baron Cramer-Klett, the principal ironmaster of Bavaria, and the richest man in the kingdom. The baron's father was a self-made man of humble origin, who, beginning life as a news-

Wurzburg, a Lutheran like himself; and consequently his contributions to the Catholic orders are at an end. Princess Clara, who refused for his sake to consider an offer of marriage made by Prince Victor of Italy, Count of Turin, never got over the disappointment. For the past three years she has withdrawn to a great extent from court life, and spends much of her time in foreign travel, only occasionally putting in an appearance at Munich.

The Sister of the Kaiserin

Princess Fedora of Schleswig-Holstein, the youngest sister of the German Empress, may likewise be included among the bachelor girls of royalty. She is now thirty-four years of age, has a charming establishment of her own at Bornstedt, near Potsdam, and has avowed her intention of never marrying. Some sixteen years ago she was engaged to Duke Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, but only a few weeks before the date appointed for the wedding he perished, with his entire crew, while in command of a torpedo-boat, during a hurricane that swept over the Baltic.

Princess Fedora has had many suitors since—including, it is said, the present King of Italy—but she has persistently refused all offers of marriage, and devotes herself to the children and grandchildren of her two elder sisters, and to literature. Under the pseudonym of "F. Hugin" she has produced several works, including a novel of German peasant life, "Hahn Berta," which amazed the critics by the sympathetic knowledge which it displayed of the conditions of life among the poorest classes. The book was illustrated by

to her parents, to the government, and to the Belgian people. Leopold and his wife had separated, and it was only in deference to the entreaties of the ministers, and to their appeals to her sense of patriotism and consideration for the dynasty, that Queen Henrietta reluctantly consented to become reconciled to the king, in the hope of providing a male heir to the throne. When a girl was born instead of a boy, the queen considered that she had made the sacrifice of her pride and of her feelings without avail, and she always seemed to bear a grudge against her youngest daughter.

Clementine's childhood was darkened by the conflict between her father and her mother; nor has her life been any brighter since she attained womanhood. She had scarcely emerged from the schoolroom, when her old governess, to whom she was devoted, who had been with her from infancy, and who to all intents and purposes was a mother to her, met a shocking fate in a fire that almost wholly destroyed the palace of Laeken, and in which the princess herself narrowly escaped death. Since then, there have come in succession the tragic end of her brother-in-law, Crown Prince Rudolph, at Meyerling; that of her favorite cousin, Prince Baldwin of Flanders, at Brussels; the expulsion of her sister, the Crown Princess Stephanie, from Belgium by the orders of the King, and the subsequent disgraceful lawsuits between Stephanie and her father; and the unsavory scandals in connection with the elopement of her eldest sister, Princess Philip of Coburg, followed by her incarceration in a lunatic asylum, her escape, her divorce, and her fights with an army of creditors.

Princess Mathilde of Saxony

Among the most peculiar of the bachelor girls of royalty is Princess Mathilde, the middle-aged sister of the King of Saxony. She is nearer fifty than forty, exceedingly stout, rather tall, and extremely masculine in her manners and utterances. In spite of her weight, she is a magnificent horsewoman, invariably riding very big horses, and is a splendid four-in-hand whip. She is quite the reverse of conventional, speaking out her thoughts without the slightest reserve, and is much dreaded by the court circle at Dresden on account of her sharp tongue and her gift of sarcasm.

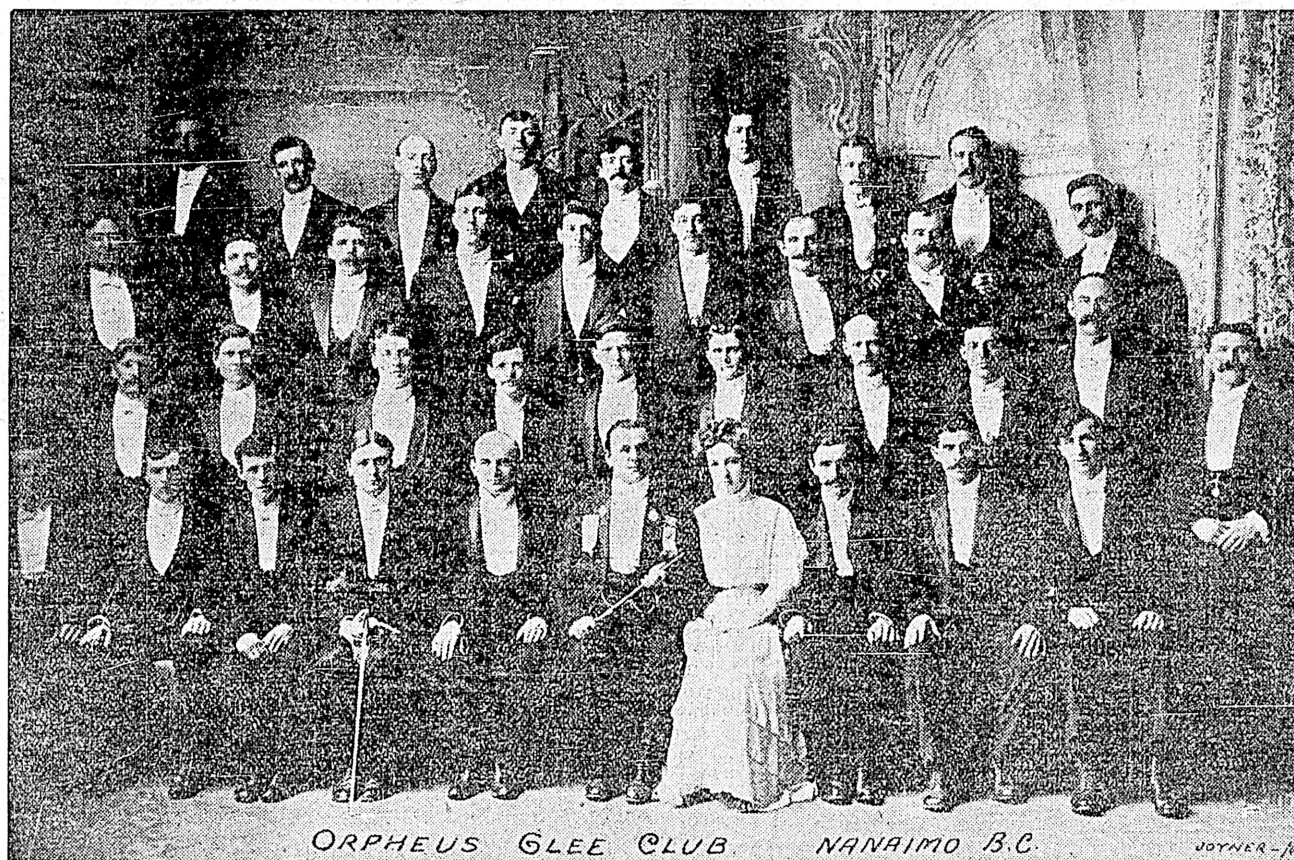
She has the most extraordinary walk, taking enormous strides like those of a man. When she is out shooting, or promenading along the country roads near her summer residence, with short skirts and heavy boots, she conveys the impression at a distance of being a man in a long cloak. Indeed, it is difficult to persuade strangers that a woman so plainly and evenly roughly garbed can be a princess of the blood and a sister of the King. Good looks are not her strong point, and it would be more polite than truthful to describe her as an ornament to the court of Dresden.

During the reign of her father, the late King George, over whom her influence was unbending, she ruled the Saxon court with an iron hand; but her relations with her brother, the present King, are much less friendly. He shares the belief of his people that Princess Mathilde's pronounced antipathy to his former wife contributed in no small degree to the condition of affairs which led that unfortunate princess to abandon her family, and to involve herself in the shocking scandal that cost her the throne of Saxony.

PAYING WOMEN LESS

In deploring the fact that women are usually paid less than men for the same work, many writers overlook certain points which are necessary to a just consideration of the question. As no one individual or corporation, more than another, is to blame, it is the world in general that must be blamed or justified. With many notable exceptions, the world tends to frame its customs so as to work out the greatest good to the greatest number. The individual must be forever secondary to the common good. The question may then be stated thus: Can we blame the world for not encouraging women to give up the proper feminine ideals of home-making by making them even-handed competitors with men and independent of them? The world especially needs two things, more and better homes and more and better people. Is it to be blamed for framing its customs to attain those ends? If it be denied that this general result is good, then it may be denied that the means to gain it are good. But if it be admitted that the general result is the right one, then the world is justified in not encouraging too great a divergence from what ever will conduce to that end. The world is justified in saying to woman: "For you business is but a preparatory school, a stepping-stone, a partial service. Your real work is to be wife and mother. Be employed at any useful work so long as that seems best for you individually, but remember that you are endowed with a higher capacity for service, and there is need for your work in the home." To give emphasis to this dictum, and to keep it hourly fresh in mind, the world, perhaps wisely and kindly, declines to encourage woman overmuch to prefer an independent life.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to speak in general terms of the problem of women in business without seeming to countenance many flagrant wrongs. In presenting this view it is not to justify any known injustice the reader may have in mind, but to afford a perspective which may enable us to consider universal tendencies.—Home Journal.



The above is a picture of the Orpheus Choir of Nanaimo, a male voice choir of some fifty odd members. The organization is under the leadership of the well known trainer, Mr. J. M. Morgan of Victoria, assisted by Mr. W. A. Lotcher of Nanaimo. Nanaimo citizens are very proud of their choir and believe that they have the finest male voice choir on the coast. They are anxious for some competition to try out their performance.

ization, which is a hint to other musical clubs. The Orpheus Club is now arranging to give concerts in Vancouver and other outside cities. The club contains quite a number of Welsh singers, so many that the choir is sometimes in mistake referred to as the Welsh choir. Besides the male choir the city also enjoys the ladies' choir, a recently formed club, also under Mr. Morgan's tutelage. The new organization is making good headway and will soon be heard in public.

the aged Prince Regent of Bavaria, and the apple of his eye, although she is now bordering on sixty. Strong-minded, somewhat masculine in appearance, usually dressed with utter disregard to the dictates of fashion, and wearing the most incongruous of hats, she looks a blue-stocking rather than a princess of the blood, and possesses more than the ordinary share of that eccentricity which usually accompanies genius. Most of her time is spent in traveling, attended by a lady in waiting of analogous aspect and tastes, the Baroness von Malsen, and by an elderly man-servant, who is a great character in his way, being accustomed to all his mistress' oddities, and consequently no longer surprised at anything.

The voyages of Princess Theresa have carried her northward far beyond the Arctic Circle, and southward into Patagonia. She claims to have traversed North America, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, no fewer than twelve times, and to have lived for months together among the Indian tribes, for the purpose of studying their customs and languages. She has also explored Brazil in all directions, and has written several standard works about that country. Her books, which bear on their title-page the name of "Theodore von Bayer" as author, have won for her all sorts of scientific distinctions, including membership in the Royal Academy of Bavaria and an honorary degree from the University of Munich.

While held in high esteem by the various learned and literary societies, it cannot be said that she is very popular among the reigning families of Europe. Indeed, the only crowned head who ever manifested any pronounced ad-

paper reporter, was ennobled by the late Ludwig II. in recognition of his services to the industry and trade of the country. Like his father before him, Baron Cramer-Klett is a Protestant and a Freemason. In spite of this, hoping to please the princess and to reconcile her relatives to his suit, he devoted enormous sums of money to the purchase of old-time abbeys and monasteries; and after placing them in thorough repair, he restored them free of cost to the monastic orders to which they had originally belonged.

One of the most notable instances of his generosity was the restoration of the ancient abbey of Wessobrunn, near Weilheim, to the Benedictine order, to which it had formerly belonged. It is the oldest monastic building in all southern Germany, and it is estimated that this gift alone cost the baron more than a million marks. He probably gave as much more to the famous Benedictine monastery of Ettal, yet notwithstanding this liberality, which naturally assured him the good-will of the church in his suit for the hand of the princess, Prince Regent Luitpold absolutely declined to give his consent.

Not only did the old regent condemn the proposed marriage as a mesalliance, but he also objected to a supposed strain of insanity in the blood of the baron. The latter's father died a lunatic, his madness taking the form of a conviction that in spite of his wealth, estimated at a hundred and fifty million marks or more, he was doomed to die of starvation. In a way, this fear was realized, since his death was caused by cancer of the throat, which prevented him from taking any nourishment.

Baron Cramer-Klett consoled himself, three or four years ago, by wedding young Baroness

the authoress, who is as clever with her brush as with her pen, and altogether a most gifted and charming woman.

Clementine of Belgium

The spinsterhood of Princess Clementine of Belgium, now nearly thirty-seven years old, is entirely due to political considerations. Had it not been for the obstacles placed in the way of the suit of her cousin, Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, she might today be occupying a place beside him on the throne of Bulgaria. Four years ago her father again intervened, to prevent her from becoming the wife of Prince Victor Napoleon. A sincere attachment prevailed between Victor and Clementine, and they were anxious to be married; but her father, King Leopold, who had every reason to desire to conciliate France, in connection with his troubles in the Congo State, feared lest he might offend his powerful neighbor by permitting the union of his daughter to a prince of the banished imperial house.

Since that time Princess Clementine and her father have no longer lived under the same roof. Leaving the palace of Laeken, she set up an establishment of her own at Le Belvedere, a villa which stands in extensive grounds of its own, not far from King Leopold's country residence. While she appears at state functions, and takes her place among the royal circle at court ceremonies, she is to all intents and purposes estranged from her father.

This estrangement, indeed, is merely the culmination of a long series of family sorrows, which are largely responsible for the mournful expression of Princess Clementine's handsome eyes. Her birth was a disappointment

Page for the Young Folks



CURRENT TOPICS

The ice in the Niagara river has been causing great alarm. The towns on its banks are flooded and it is feared that when the ice breaks up much damage will be done. Heavy charges of dynamite were put in on Thursday, but they did not move it.

Boys and girls who want to learn the geography of Southern Africa will be wise if they read the reports of Mr. Roosevelt's journey. The American newspapers will tell all about him. This week he has left Mobassa on the coast of British East Africa. It seems strange to read that he left this place on a train. Railroads have been built in many places where, when your fathers went to school, it was scarcely safe for a white man to land.

The editor was disappointed that the boys who have sent the lists of flowers to the Children's Page did not send a collection to the Spring Flower Show. Has the lad who sent the greatest number in one week grown discouraged? It will be a pity if, as the summer goes on, most of the children should give up. Miss Tuck has been very kind in looking to see if the boys had counted their blossoms correctly. Charles Muir, in Miss Barrow's room, is determined to win if possible. It is, perhaps, too long a race, but it is too late to stop now.

There are places far nearer home which very few people have ever heard that are likely to have their names published in all parts of the world. On Sunday Captain Newcomb, of the cruiser Kestrel, seized an American fishing schooner, the Charles Levi Woodbury, off Haycock Island. The crew of the schooner were busy catching halibut when the Kestrel came along. Captain Newcomb believed they were only a mile from shore, and the law of nations says that all the fish within three miles of the shore belong to the country that owns the land. The captain of the Kestrel ordered the vessel to stop, and when the captain, instead of doing so, sailed out to sea, the Kestrel fired upon the flying schooner. It is this which makes the matter serious. The poaching of fish is common enough in Canadian waters, but it is not often that a ship refuses to yield when it is detected. The American captain declares he was not inside the three mile limit. But the Woodbury was taken to Vancouver and her cargo sold for the benefit of the Dominion Government.

But if Canadians ought to help the Mother Country there is a still plainer duty at home, and Col. Hall has shown us what it is. Canada depends for her defence on the offered help of her own men. If we are to have an army it must be one of volunteers. But Canadians, among whom we must be counted Victorians, do not see that it is their duty to become soldiers. Yet we declare that Canada is about to become a nation and Victoria is one of the gateways of Canada. If an enemy were to come, who should defend us if not young men? It is for this reason that in Switzerland every boy is trained to be a soldier. Mechanics and clerks, farmers and teachers—every man could if danger arose take the field in defence of his country. This seems a better plan than keeping men idle in time of peace that they may be ready for war. Lord Strathcona's plan of drilling all the schoolboys would go far to make all the young men of Canada soldiers. To be ready for danger does not bring the danger near.

There have been stormy times in the House of Commons at Ottawa. Mr. Pugsley, the Dominion minister of public works, lives in New Brunswick. As a member of the government of that province he was concerned in the building of a railroad. It was suspected that the money the people had put into this road was wasted. A number of gentlemen from the opposite party were appointed to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Pugsley and his associates, and they have said that the business of the railroad was badly managed, and that money was not only wasted but that there were suspicions that part of it was stolen. Mr. Pugsley declares that he is innocent and that the report has been made by his enemies. Many members of parliament and the Conservative newspapers say that until he can prove himself innocent of any suspicion of dishonesty, Mr. Pugsley has no right to remain in control of such a large part of the public money of Canada as is spent by the department of public works. He should, they say, resign at once, prove himself innocent and then the people would be glad to trust him. The whole affair is very unfortunate. Either Mr. Pugsley and his associates have been false to their trust or the men who were sworn to judge righteously have listened to slanderers and declared their stories true. Truth and honesty are virtues without which no nation can prosper. Recent events have shown that there are too many men in Canada who are not to be trusted.

In England the speeches of Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Reginald McKenna seem to have convinced people of all parties that every effort must be made to build war vessels. Britons everywhere feel that they must help in this work. It is not likely that there will be much more talk but we may be sure that in the shipyards strong arms and skilful hands will hurry forward the work of making ready the great ships which are to defend the country. All the colonies have offered help and it only remains to be seen how best that help can be given. The Canadian Ministers,

Graham and Brodeur, say that Canada intends to strengthen the fortifications at Esquimaux and Halifax and to build ships to defend our coasts.

At the meeting held in the theatre on Wednesday night it was resolved that instead of waiting till all this could be done, Canada should at once make a gift to the navy. Every one in the theatre, and it was packed, agreed to this. If Britons, wherever they live, unite, there is little danger that they will be conquered. Such a union means that in Canada and all the colonies people will have to take their share in supporting the soldiers and sailors who for nearly a century and a half have been paid by the people of Great Britain. We must remember that British warships are as ready, if need be, to defend Victoria or Sydney as Liverpool or London. If we in Canada are to undertake a share in the work of defence we must be prepared to spend money. Speeches and songs are all very well, but it will be by real self-denial that this work is to be done, if at all. Yet if we are sure that England needs our help, no Canadians worthy of the name would refuse it.

The attention of the whole world has, during the past week, been fixed upon Turkey. It is not a year since the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, was forced by the young Turks to give up his despotic power and to allow the people a share in their own government. Under the new rule no one was to be punished unless it was proved that he had broken the laws and every man was to be allowed to enjoy his possessions in peace. The old tyrant promised to submit to the will of the people. The Turkish nation rejoiced that what had taken other countries years to accomplish, often with much bloodshed, had been brought about peacefully in Turkey.

But crafty old Abdul Hamid had only bent to the storm. One by one he replaced the friends of the people by men who are his own tools and the enraged people felt that they had been deceived. A few days ago the army revolted. The soldiers determined to see that the government which the young Turks had established should be carried out if the Sultan were forced to leave the throne. The great body of them are stationed at Salonika, some three hundred miles distant. They began to march on Constantinople. In the meantime Abdul Hamid had again dismissed his cabinet and appointed ministers more pleasing to the people. Some of the old ministers have been killed but the citizens of Constantinople have been going about their business as usual and rich and titled foreigners have not felt it necessary to leave the city or give up their pleasures.

While this was going on at Constantinople, one of those terrible riots between Mahomedans and Christians, which have been so common in this badly ruled land, broke out at Adana, nearly opposite the island of Cyprus in Asia Minor. A congress of missionaries, among whom were many Americans and several Canadians, was being held at this place. It is said that many towns in the district were burned, among which was Tarsus, the birthplace of the Apostle Paul. The trouble has spread rapidly throughout Asiatic Turkey and thousands of Armenian Christians have been killed. It is reported that in one of the villages not a babe has been spared.

The quarrel between the Armenian Christians and their Moslem neighbors has lasted since the days of the Crusades. Long years of oppression have made the Christians look upon the Turks as enemies and caused the Mahomedans to despise the Christians. When distrust, fear and religious hatred fill the hearts of people it takes little to provoke a quarrel. The gathering together of the Christian missionaries scattered through the country occurred at almost the same time as the Mahomedan spring festival. It is probable, too, that the Turks had learned of the attack about to be made on the Sultan and feared lest their religion was in danger.

So far, it does not seem that many of the missionaries have been killed though before you read this brave, gentle women and strong, loving men may have met as terrible deaths as the apostles and early Christian teachers who suffered martyrdom in the same country nineteen hundred years ago.

British and other warships are hurrying to the coast of Adana but they have not arrived in time to prevent much bloodshed and ruin. The days when men and women, yes, and little children, must face death and torture rather than give up their faith have not yet passed away.

THE HIBERNATION OF BEARS

One of the interesting features of animal life is the means employed for subsistence in winter. Many animals, including wolves, foxes, coons and opossums, forage for their food all winter, while others store up nuts, acorns, corn and the like in dens where they hibernate for four or five months during the coldest weather, but come out occasionally on warm, sunny days. Still others lay up food in the shape of fat in the body in the autumn, then, when the weather begins to get cold they den up in caverns and caves and never come out until next spring, doing without food the whole winter through, their lives being sustained by the slow combustion of fat already stored up in the body. Snakes, frogs, ground hogs and bears are among the class of animals that hibernate without food. They practically sleep during the entire winter, or remain in a kind of stupor.

The largest of the animals which hibernate without food is the bear. When it gets cold in the autumn, a bear will lie down among the fallen leaves in some dry canyon or under a sheltering rock or

tangle of underbrush, and go to sleep for about two weeks without stirring. This is to prepare for the long winter retirement. This preliminary sleep occurs some distance from the den previously selected for his winter quarters. After two weeks of this preparation, the bear gets up and goes straight for his den, enters it, and is seen no more until the weather gets warm again in the spring. He goes in very fat, and comes out gaunt and hungry. And unless he gets fat in the fall he must forage for his food all winter.

It is doubtless with bears as with men. A fat man can fast longer than one who starts in lean and emaciated. People who have been forced for any reason to do without food for a long time, say that during the first two or three days after their rations are shut off the gnawings of hunger are very painful, but after this the pain is not so acute, as the system turns from its crying after new nourishment and begins to burn up or consume the fat stored in the body in the effort to sustain life and furnish necessary energy, and during this stage of the fast, the only feeling is one of gradual emaciation and lessening of strength. And, naturally, if a man were lying down at the time he was fasting, rather than walking about expending energy, he could sustain life for a longer period. So it is not marvellous after all, that a fat bear lying in a deep, warm cave in the ground, can live three or four months without eating.

Some old hunters and trappers say that no matter how large a cave may be, only two bears hibernate there; that if another pair venture to intrude, there is serious trouble in store for the last comers. Others tell us that if the den is large, another pair may take up their abode in another part of it, as the first comers are in a state of stupor or torpor, and not disposed to be quarrelsome, or to take much notice of the late comers.

During the latter part of the hibernating period, very early in the spring, the young cubs are born, and it is the coming of the cubs which forces the old bear out after food and later in order to nourish her young. It is said that she never leaves the den until after the cubs are born, but very soon thereafter she comes forth ravenously hungry, and it is at this time that a bear is quarrelsome and ill-humored, and when she plays such havoc with the farmers' pigs, poultry, lambs and young calves.

Old mountaineers, trappers and hunters who trap wild animals for shows, park boards and the like, take advantage of these early trips of the mother bear to capture the little cubs in the den. These hunters will have an order for a showman for a pair of young bears at a good price, and being familiar with the mountains and rocky bluffs along rivers and other wild, unbroken country, they know the location of every den large enough to hold a pair of bears, and in the spring as warm weather approaches, they keep a sharp watch for the old mother bear to emerge from her long winter home, for mother instinct drives her forth before the male comes out.

As soon as the hunters see fresh tracks in the snow, sand or soft earth leading away from the cave, they know the old bear has fared forth after food. They set a trap for the mother bear, and the trail to catch her on the return trip. And as there is generally a more or less well-defined path leading to the cave, they are pretty sure to catch her, as she will come back along the same path.

After she is caught she is not molested, but allowed to remain quietly in the trap. The hunters now secrete themselves near by, and watch day and night for the appearance of the cubs. After a time they get very hungry, and nose about in the cave for their mother, and falling to find her they keep exploring until they come to the mouth of the cave and see her in the trap, when hunger leads them to go out to her, when the hunters are ready to break open the door of the cave to intercept and catch them before they get inside again. In this way they not only catch the little cubs alive, but possibly the old bear also.

This is the surest way to capture the cubs, for it would be useless to attempt to dig them out, as the cave might extend back forty or fifty feet into the side of the hill, mountain or rocky bluff. The trap is set near enough to the mouth of the cave so that the cubs may see their mother when they get to the opening, and yet far enough away to prevent their reaching the den again before the hunters intercept them, as they might try to run if several weeks old. Sometimes the whole family may be broken up in this way, the he-bear being shot or roped when he ventures out.

This applies more to black or brown cinnamon bears than to the grizzly or silver tip. It's a serious proposition to catch one of these larger bears in a steel trap that will hold her, or to rope and capture the male, but the cubs can sometimes be got in this way by two or three experienced hunters, provided the mother is caught near a cave. Most of the bears you see in zoos are secured in this manner, as bears never breed in captivity, and never breed if for any reason they were too poor to hibernate, but had to forage throughout the winter for food.—Isaac Motes

"THE LITTLE DOG BOY"

(By Louise Fanshawe Gregory.)

The little dog boy was Sir Edwin Landseer. While still a curly-headed boy, he entered as a student, the Royal Academy and was given this odd name by Fusch, a noted artist, in whose class he was. Attracted, as many were, by his talents and gentle ways, Fusch used to call him his "little dog boy," because he was so fond of drawing and painting dogs of all kinds; at an age too, when many children are afraid even to play with them.

When a little older, Edwin asked his father, who was an eminent engraver, to teach him to draw and paint. His father gave him some instruction, but wisely told his little son he could not make him a painter, that Nature was the only school, and observation the best teacher. If he wanted to succeed, he must think about the things he saw and try to copy them. So he was sent with his two brothers, who had the same tastes, if not Edwin's rare gifts, to play on Hampstead Heath. Nor was it long before he made it, and all out of doors, his studio. He closely observed the donkeys and the old horses that were grazing on the common, and was soon able to sketch them so well as to astonish every one. His father made some words and brushes for him, and he learned to paint. But he was none the less a boy for being an artist, and so Edwin and his brothers had fun together, as a picture he painted in these play-days suggests. It was good enough to be sold and was called "The Mischief Makers." A mischievous boy, perhaps one of the brothers, has fastened a piece of wood to the tail of a mischievous-looking dog. Probably an incident in some frolic on the common.

In the South Kensington Museum there are, or were, many of young Landseer's works, of which the most remarkable is a little donkey's head in black lead, marked—it seems incredibly—"E. Landseer. Five years old." When ordinary children of his age are playing with toy animals, this infant genius was drawing and painting them from life.

The little artist was always studying animals. Whenever allowed to go to shows of wild beasts, it is said, he never went without his sketch-book. And what other boys were only curious about, and amused by, he closely observed; drawing and painting the animals with the greatest industry. He made such rapid progress in his art that at thirteen he was permitted to exhibit a statue of "A Pointer and a Puppy," also one of "Mr. Simpkin's Mule," mentioned in the catalogue as by "Master E. Landseer." One of his earliest oil paintings—his skill was not confined to animals—was a portrait of a baby sister toddling about in a bonnet much too large for her. From his boyhood, Landseer loved to read and re-read Scott's delightful novels, and many of his earlier sketches were of his favorite scenes and characters. Among his drawings is one of Sir Walter and Lady Scott. His brush was never idle. The list of his works, as child and youth, is a long record of the "little dog-boy's" untiring industry.

When not quite nineteen, he took a small cottage, with, of course, a studio, in St. John's Wood; and soon after setting up for himself, with his sister for companion and housekeeper, he received a premium from the British Institute for that amusing picture called

"The Larder Invaded." A little later his celebrated "Cat's Paw" was painted; also "The monkey's device for eating hot chestnuts," which made him famous. It sold for a hundred pounds, and is now valued at three thousand or more. What made his pictures so remarkable when the "little dog-boy" became the great dog-painter, was his ability to give the animals he portrayed the expression in face and attitude the subject required. Some critics have said: "He made them too human." Landseer's pictures always tell their own story.

That pathetic picture called "Suspense" of the noble hound watching at his master's door, now closed to him because his master has been carried in wounded unto death, shown by the blood-stained plumage which has fallen to the ground, eloquently expresses the trust and love of the faithful friend so sadly shut out. One of the best known paintings of Landseer is one of himself called "The Connisseurs."

And what lovely dog's heads! Sir Edwin Landseer has painted! What rollicking puppets! Dainty King Charles, too! The little paces and courtiers of the canine world, with their silky coats and bright eyes! For dogs of high and low degree have been alike immortalized by their special artist. He had a wonderful power over them, and an attraction for them that seemed almost magnetic. Once, when entertaining a party of friends at his home in St. John's Wood, a servant opening the outer door, several dogs rushed in. One, a large and savage-looking mastiff, frightened the ladies present. But the creature, taking no notice of them, bounded up to their host with every demonstration of the most frantic delight, as if it had found a lost master. Some one remarking, "How fond that dog is of you!" Sir Edwin replied: "I never saw it before in my life." His friends declared that it must have known the great painter, by reputation, as the friend of his race.

When a lady asked Landseer how he came "to know so much about animals?" "By peeping into their hearts, Madam," was the reply. Sometimes he painted very fierce-looking dogs. It is said that when Count D'Orsay visited his studio, he would stop at the door and call out: "Keep the dogs" (the painted ones) "off me, Landseer! I want to come in, and am afraid some of them will bite me. That fellow in the corner is grinning furiously." Quite the reverse of fierce, however, are the dogs in the popular picture, "Dignity and Impudence."

Cunning rabbits and stately stags attest Sir Edwin's broad range in animal subjects. He thought the stag was the bravest of all animals; braver than the lion, because being by nature the most timid, it fought with such desperate courage when at bay.

From a child he could never bear to see dumb brutes neglected or ill-treated. He thought it inhuman to tie up a dog for any length of time. "Treatment a man," he said, "could endure better, for he could take off his coat while the poor dog had to wear his."

The ordinary method of breaking and training horses he considered cruel, and would often leave

him to teach the horses in his meadow various tricks, his whip being lumps of sugar.

The famous painter understood men and women as well as he did the nature of animals. He had been too well-trained by the teacher—Observation, not to have clear perceptions, and a keen insight for character. His favorite expression, when speaking of those he liked and esteemed, was: "They have the true ring." His love of work was, no doubt, a great aid to his genius, for it made him dislike idleness, careless work and false efforts.

Animals were not his only subjects, as his fine portraits and charming pictures of women and children show. In many of them some pet dog is an attractive feature. He had the honor of painting Queen Victoria, who knighted, and had a strong regard for him. The young painter was busy at work one afternoon when she surprised him by a visit, galloping up to his door—she was the young Queen then—with quite a retinue. Even in his early years, it was genius that looked out of the eyes of the "little dog-boy"; and throughout his later life, his persevering industry trained his hand to portray with wonderful skill all that he saw in his subjects, and made him world-famous in art as Sir Edwin Landseer.

LITTLE MOTHERS

On Flora and Cora and Dora and Nora
I was calling one bright summer day;
I said: "Here is something I don't understand,—
Won't you tell me about it, I pray?"

"Your dollies you tend with beautiful care,
And you pet them,—I see that you do!
You dress them up, gallily, and curl their fair hair,—
Pray, what do the dolls do for you?"

Then Flora and Cora and Dora and Nora
Looked up in the greatest surprise,
They all seemed to think I was crazy, indeed;
And all their dolls opened their eyes.

Said Flora: "My dolly's my dearest delight;—
Of course she does nothing for me,
But I pet her and tend her from morning till night,
Because I just love her, you see."

FLOWER COMPETITION

Dear Editor—I found the maple buds in a dry sunny place, wild mustard on Moss street in a sunny damp place, horse tail in a sunny dry place, cedar buds in a sunny place, cress in a sunny damp place, coonoo in a dry sunny place, wild smilax in a dry shady place, salmon buds in a dry shady place, wild gooseberry in a shady damp place, wild forgetmenots in a dry shady place, dogtooth violets on rocks in a dry sunny place, star of Bethlehem in a dry sunny place, Oregon grape in a dry shady place, pine buds in a dry shady place.

—ALEX. McDONALD.
Certified by J. Tuck.

Names of flowers sent will be given next week.

Dear Editor—I have found the following flowers in the following weeks: Wild cherry, wild yellow violet in a field on Fairfield Road, vetch tree, wild lady slipper in the bush in a shady place, wild strawberry in the field in sunny place, vetch in a sunny place, yellow broom, Spring Beauty Plantain.

—JOHN McKERLIE.

Flowers Found April 19, 1905.

Choke cherry found in a sunny damp place, cedar found in a sunny, dry place, wild blackberry found in a sunny, dry place, wild vetch found in a sunny mossy place, wild forgetmenots found in a shady moist place, wild sorrel found in a sunny dry place, maple blossom, gentleman's slipper (orchid), burdock.

—A. C. J. MUIR.

Dear Editor—I only found two flowers this week, and they are, Wild yellow gorse in a sunny dry place, wild yellow violet in a sunny damp place. I did find a wild strawberry blossom, but when I picked it it fell to pieces.

—A. C. J. MUIR.

Wild Flowers Found April 18.

Plantain found in a sunny damp place, wild strawberry blossom found in a sunny dry place, wild broom found in a rocky sunny place, wild Lady Washington found in a rocky sunny place, wild tulip found in a sunny moist place, wild sweet pea found in a sunny moist place, wild hyacinth found in a sunny dry place.

—A. CHARLES J. MUIR.

Wild white clintonia found in a shady moist place.

—ISABEL M. F. BARRON, Teacher.

SHORT STORIES

Moved Her Whole Family.

I was lying on the floor of an old country log house one summer day near a big open fireplace,

when I heard a peculiar, frightened squeak. I got up to see what looked like a huge mouse moving at a very rapid pace across the room.

When I got a closer look I saw that it was a mother mouse moving her whole family. At least, I hope there was none left behind, for very soon a small snake, but large enough to put into a panic the mother of four less than half grown children, came through the empty fireplace and after the little fugitive.

The mother mouse had two in her mouth and fastened to either side of her, apparently holding on with their mouths and for "dear life" were the other two. I killed the snake and watched the moving family disappear through a hole in the corner.

Black Bear and Red Fox

Donald was delighted with the Indian suit which he found at the foot of his bed one summer morning. It was made of brown canvas and fringed all down the trousers and the seams of the sleeves with red. It seemed as though he would never get through his exercises and his bath, for he could hardly wait to put them on. He found an old feather belt into which he stuck his toy sword and wooden hatchet, and then bounced out on the startled Bridget with a whoop.

"I'm Black Bear, a most terrible Indian!" he proclaimed. "If you don't give me a feather out of the duster, I'll tomahawk you."

Bridget seemed very much frightened and handed

over the feather.

"Won't Ted be frightened when he sees me coming?" laughed Donald to himself. "When I see him, I'll pull out my sword and rush at him. I'll whoop like Black Bear did in the story; and when he is terribly frightened, I'll just call out that it's I and laugh at him."

Ted was Donald's chum. He lived a little way

down the street on which Donald's house stood.

Donald's mother smiled a very queer smile as she saw her young son, with cheeks reddened from a dab of his paint brush and in full war regalia, start out to surprise his friend.

Donald gave one mighty whoop, jumped the steps of the piazza, with sword waving in one hand and hatchet in the other, and started across the field.

Two little boys stopped short in the path and

gazed at each other blankly.

"Why, where did you get that suit?" demanded Donald, as soon as he found his voice.

"Where did you get yours yourself?" broke out Ted, bluntly.

"Mother bought it."

"And my mother bought mine."

And then the two boys heard something like a laugh. They looked up and saw a mother standing on her piazza, and there was Ted's mother on hers.

"Why, Mrs. Thornton," called Donald's mother, "do you know that there is a real live Indian around here? One by the name of Black Bear came right in the house and stole a feather out of the duster."

"Why, is there?" cried Ted's mother in alarm. "One calling himself Red Fox, at the point of the bow and arrow, made the men who were painting the house give him some paint. He also demanded the feather I wore in my last year's bonnet."

"Oh!" gasped Donald's mother, "do you suppose they are going to stay around here long? Bridget has there's a wigwam all fixed up with blankets, with a bow and arrow in it, hidden among the fruit trees in the garden."

"And there's one back of our barn," said Ted's mother, in a scared tone. "And do you know, there's a pair of snowshoes in it, so they must be going to stay until winter."

Evidently they had not seen the two fearful-looking Indians standing in the path. Suddenly the Indian Red Fox made a rush in the direction of Ted's mother, and the Indian Black Bear toward Donald's mother.

"O mother, you are so good!" cried the grateful Red Fox to Ted's mother.

"You are the dearest, darlingest!" cried Black Bear, with his arms around the neck of Donald's mother.—The Christian Register.

Quite Simple

Master: "What is the date of the battle of Waterloo?"

Pupil: "I don't know, sir."

Master: "It is very easy, if you haven't a good good memory, to employ some mechanical method to aid you. In this case, for instance, take the twelve apostles and the half of their number, which makes eighteen. Multiply them by 100; that makes 1800. Now, take the twelve apostles again and add a quarter to their number, which makes 15. Add it all up together, which makes 1815, the date you want. Quite simple, you see, and you can always remember dates by using that system."

The Boy Scored

A Scottish laddie was engaged at a farmhouse where the mistress was known to have rather a hasty temper. On the first Saturday night the boy was told to clean the boots and shoes for the Sunday.

Coming into the kitchen a short time afterwards, the mistress, seeing that the boy had cleaned his own boots first, was so enraged that she lifted and threw them into a tub of water which stood near.

The boy gave no sign, but when all the boots were cleaned he also lifted them and threw them into the tub of water.

"Why, whatever possessed you to do that?" gasped his mistress in fury.

"Oh! I just thought it was the fashion o' the house," calmly replied the boy.

Trick That Puzzled Royalty

I remember Queen Alexandra was greatly mystified by some of the tricks which I have had the honor of performing before her Majesty on various occasions. When I was giving a performance at which both the King and Queen were present, much interest was aroused by a trick which is one of the most difficult feats in magic. It is performed with a piece of ribbon, a pack of cards, and a case of gold watch. Here is the trick. I ask one of the audience to select a card from the pack (which is a new one) and to put the card in his pocket without looking at it. I should add here that while the card is being chosen my eyes are bandaged. Then I give him one end of the ribbon to hold and hand the other to somebody in the audience, whom I also ask to hold the gold watch. I ask the person in whose pocket is the unknown card to concentrate all his attention on the card, and then I turn to the person holding the other end of the ribbon and ask him to open and look at the polished case of the gold watch, in which he at first sees a reflection of his own face, but then he gradually fades away, and he sees instead the reflection of a playing card. I then ask the person who has the card in his pocket to produce it, when it is seen to be the same as the one reflected in the case of the gold watch.

When I performed this trick at Marlborough House, the Queen held one end of the ribbon and the king held the other. The Prince of Wales held the other end of the ribbon and selected the card, which on that occasion was the three of clubs.—From "The Experiences of a Conjuror," by Horace Goldin.

A famous English gardener once heard a nobleman say complacently: "I cannot have a rose garden, though I often have tried, because the soil around my house is too poor for roses."

"That is no reason at all," replied the gardener. "You must go to work and make it better. Any ground can be made fit for roses if pains are taken to prepare it. The poorest soil can be made rich."

It was a wise saying, and it is true in other places than rose gardens. Some young people say "I can't be cheerful," or "I can't be sweet-tempered," or "I can't be forgiving," as if they were not responsible for the growth in their soul-garden because the soil is poor. But "any ground can be made fit for roses," and any heart can be made fit for the loveliest blossoms of character, if we try, with God's help to prepare it for their growth.—Young People.